DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy; fresh easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,630. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts has arrived at the Modder River camp. The Boers apparently are preparing for a battle near Kimberley and are bringing down guns from Mafeking. It is reported from Durban that Joubert, with 6,000 men, will deliver a flank attack on Buller's army. The Boers have crossed to the south side of the Tugela, near Chieveley, and there is much uneasiness as to their intentions. Anarchists in Paris yesterday created a disturbance at the funeral of Peter Lavrosi, one of their number. There has been a heavy snowfall in Germany. Sternberg, the Berlin banker charged with financial irregularities, is in jail, the court having refused his offer of 1,000,000 marks bail.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will speak in Detroit and Chicago Feb. 21, 22, and 23.

Roland B. Molineux was visited by his father and spent the remainder of Sunday reading of the final scene in his trial. He bore up well under his conviction. It was said that the jurors were practically of one mind from the beginning of their deliberations. Mr. Osborne declared his firm belief in Molineux's guilt.

Page 2.

Fire destroyed the car sheds of the Brunswick Traction Company, at Milltown, N. J., causing a loss of $40,00 and interrupting traffic on several lines for a time.

Page 3.

A white man was lynched yesterday in Port Arthur, Texas.

The House Committee on Territories will recommend to-day a territorial form of government for Hawaii.

Page 4.

Fire in building No 7 at the navy yard caused a loss of $100,000.

Page 10.

Immediate passage of the pending bill for the preservation of the Palisades is to be urged at Trenton by Franklin W. Hopkins, President of the New Jersey Palisades Commission.

The State Railroad Board decided against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in the matter of optional transfers and instituted proceedings to enforce its recommendations. The company will comply at once.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.

YALE'S DEBATING CLUBS.

Much Interest in the Approaching Intercollegiate Contests—Many Minor Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Since President Hadley became the head of Yale University, the duties of the office have made it impossible for him to coach Yale's debating teams. As the time approaches for Yale's forensic battles with Harvard and Princeton interest in the matter increases, and there is much speculation as to who will give Yale's debaters their final "trimming up." Dr. E. V. Raynolds, who conducts the economic debating course at Yale in the senior class, and Dr. C. S. McFarland, who has given a great deal of attention to debating, are prominently spoken of for the position.

The Yale association is now hard at work arranging for the approaching debates. The contest with Harvard will be held in this city, March 30. The debate with Princeton will be held at Princeton, May 11. Yale is fortunate in still having in college men who have represented the university in these intercollegiate debates, and the students are hopeful over the results.

Debating at Yale has never reached such a high degree of popularity as at the present time. Is addition to a number of smaller organizations formed for the purpose of developing debating, the following are considered the representative debating institutions of the college: The Yale Union of the academic department, the Kent Club of the Law School, the Sheffield Union of the scientific department, and the Leonard Bacon Club of the Theological Seminary.

Of the smaller debating clubs the "Wigwam," consisting of forty members, was organized in 1808. The Wigwam is divided into two camps, which support the negative and affirmative sides of the debate. The establishment of the wigwam in the upper class led to the formation of the "wranglers," among the two middle classes. The wigwams are bitter rivals, and heated forensic battles result.

These associations do away with the formalities of Yale's larger debating organizations, and the gatherings are of a high social order. The students sit about in the meeting rooms in odd-looking gowns; intersperse the debating programme with songs, and serve refreshments.

The Freshman Union is set apart as the debater's school, so to speak, only members of the entering class are allowed in the society. It is the most flourishing, too, for the men strive to make a brilliant showing there in order to win an election to the "wigwam" or "wranglers" club.

Debating clubs at Yale became so diversely distributed in the classes and departments last year that it was decided to put this factor of college life under a ruling head for its own good. With this object in view the Yale University Debating Association was formed. This association arranges the club decates as well as the intercollegiate contests.

BISHOP WIGGER IN THE EAST.

Celebrated Mass on New Year's Day at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—The Rev. G. D. O'Neill, one of the Faculty of Seton Hall College, this place, has received a letter from Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocese, stating that because of the bubonic plague the Bishop had been unable to reach Bethlehem in time to celebrate mass there on Christmas Day, as he expected to do. The letter was dated at Cairo on the 9th of January.

Bishop Wigger states that he had an audience with Pope Leo at Rome on Dec. 12. A week later he embarked at an Austrian port for the Holy Land, but the plague compelled the Captain to go by a circuitous route, and it was not until Dec. 27 that he reached Bethlehem. The Bishop was joined at Bethlehem by Father Carroll of Jersey City, and another American, the Rev. John Poels, rector of St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., who is abroad upon a year's leave of absence, on account of ill-health. However, mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger at Bethlehem on New Year's Day. Bishop Wigger acting as celebrant; the Rev. L. C. M. Carroll, as deacon, and the Rev. John Poels, as sub-deacon.

Bishop Wigger will remain at Cairo for two months, and will return to the United States at Eastertide.

Search for Robert W. Polk.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—William Polk, Jr., arrived here to-day in search of his brother, Robert W. Polk, who disappeared from his home in New York on Friday. R. W. Polk contracted typhoid malaria while with the Seventy-first Regiment in Cuba, and was supposed to be temporarily insane when he left home. He bought a ticket for Buffalo, but has not been found here.

Fastest Train Between New York and St. Louis

leaves New York every morning via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. No extra fare.—Adv.

MOLINEUX BEARS UP UNDER CONVICTION

Sees No Visitors But His Father, and Spends the Day Reading of the Final Scene in Court.

HARMONY IN THE JURY ROOM

The Twelve Men Said to Have Been Practically of One Mind at the Outset—Mr. Osborne Says the Verdict Was Just.

Roland B. Molineux, who was pronounced guilty on Saturday night of the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, passed a quiet and uneventful Sunday in his cell at the Tombs. The cell is No. 36, Tier 2, in the old part of the prison.

Despite the momentous verdict of Saturday night, nothing occurred yesterday to distinguish the day from any other Sunday that Molineux has passed within the walls of the prison. Gen. Molineux remained with his son for about an hour Saturday night after the rendering of the verdict, and though weeping when he left, his face wore a more hopeful look than just after the fateful word "Guilty" had been pronounced in the courtroom. Molineux himself, to all appearances, is undisturbed by the jury's verdict. His wonderful nerve remains unshaken, and he is perfectly composed, seeming confident that he will ultimately be acquitted.

Molineux retired Saturday night shortly after his father left him, and apparently slept as soundly as usual. He is, however, naturally a light sleeper, and frequently gets up in the night. He arose about his usual time yesterday, and shortly afterward had a hearty breakfast. About 8:30 o'clock his father arrived at the Tombs, and remained with the prisoner for about half an hour. Father and son spent the time attempting to console each other. The veteran's face was pale and anxious looking when he left the prison.

READ THE PAPERS EAGERLY.

Molineux had no other callers during the day save newspaper men, and these he refused to see. He passed the greater part of the day reading the papers. The accounts of Saturday night's proceedings he read with eagerness, and now and then came upon something that caused him to smile. He made no comments, so far as is known, concerning the action of the jury or any other matter connected with the trial.

While Molineux has had but little to say to the officials of the Tombs during the time he has been incarcerated there, his bearing has been so courteous and pleasant that they all like him. They were inclined yesterday to respect his evident desire to avoid conversation on the subject of his conviction, and beyond the foregoing account of the simple routine of the day they had no information to furnish for publication.

At the Molineux home, 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, there were numerous callers during the day. These were principally friends of Gen. Molineux and his wife, who called to speak words of sympathy and encouragement. A reporter called at the residence of Gen. Molineux late yesterday afternoon to ascertain whether he or any member of his family cared to make any further statement for publication. The servant of whom the question was asked returned in a moment with the reply that Gen. Molineux said the family had nothing to say.

OSBORNE CERTAIN OF GUILT.

Exhaustion came with the relaxation of the great strain Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne had for so long been under, and he will take a few weeks' rest to recuperate. He was in bed all day yesterday, but late in the evening was induced to rise and in reply to questions to give his views of the outcome of the famous case he has won.

"The verdict of guilty," said he, "was natural and necessary. I do not see how any other could possibly have been reached on the facts discovered by the police and presented by the District Attorney. I am as certain that the defendant is guilty of the crime as if I had seen him commit it. No rational human being, beginning with the discovery of the motive, as was done early in this case, and proceeding step by step to the other discoveries, could entertain the shadow of a doubt as to his guilt.

"To the ordinary mind the long chain of substantial analogies existing between the defendant and the poisoner is equivalent to a mathematical demonstration that he and he alone committed this crime, and this without taking the handwriting into consideration. The importance of the handwriting that has figured in the case has been greatly overrated both by the press and by the public. The handwriting was merely corroborative of the other evidence.

COMPLIMENTS THE JURY.

"The public are to be congratulated that their case was decided by men of such responsibility and intelligence as the twelve who patiently heard and examined this evidence. These men were accepted by the defendant himself, and having put himself 'upon the country' he cannot impeach the verdict. The trial was a fair trial if ever there was one. The Recorder's charge to the jury was pre-eminently just and so perfect that the defendant's counsel did not except to it. After sentence has been passed, however, an appeal undoubtedly will be taken, and the Court of Appeals will do what its conscience dictates. For myself I know of no possible ground upon which the verdict can be quashed.

"I have been criticised a great deal for the persistency with which I have pressed this case. I could not help but be persistent. My duty as prosecutor for the people was plain, and I did my duty as I saw it, just as I have always done, and shall continue to do. I do not, however, think that it does any public officer harm to be criticised. It keeps him up to the mark at all times, and if he knows he is doing his duty he ought not to fear or object to criticism. I must say that I have been greatly strengthened by the consciousness that my course was approved by the thinking public and press.

NO FEELING OF TRIUMPH.

"I do not see how a public prosecutor could feel any sense of personal triumph at the result. Fearful cruelty is necessarily attendant upon the commission and expiation of murder. Not only does the victim suffer, but those who held the victim dear. The punishment meted out by society falls not only upon the criminal, but upon his relations and friends; but this is not the fault of society, or of the officers of justice, who are bound to do their duty; it is the fault of the murderer.

"Believe me, I have a full realization of the suffering which must attend and follow the punishment of this crime. I pity brave old Gen. Molineux with all my soul. Nobody can understand the pain I have felt in being compelled in the performance of my duty to inflict the torture upon him that he has so pathetically endured. I know, too, that this sympathy is shared by the public. No one could help sympathizing with him. When the people outside the courtroom cheered last night, it was, I am convinced, for him, and not for his son, and had I been there I should have felt inclined to cheer him myself."

Neither of the defendant's counsel, Messrs. Weeks and Battle, could be found yesterday.

JURORS ON THE TRIAL.

The jurors yesterday were naturally greatly fatigued by the arduous task they had completed, and, with a few exceptions, remained in their homes all day and refused to see callers. Manheim Brown was in bed. Mrs. Brown said he had not suffered a relapse, but was not feeling very well. Most of those who consented to be seen by reporters refused to talk about the trial. They excused their reticence by saying they were acting in deference to the wishes of Recorder Goff and in obedience to a compact made among themselves.

Juror Sigmund Feust said: "The jury agreed not to discuss the proceedings in the jury room, and I do not intend to break my word with my fellow-jurymen. We rendered the only possible verdict on the evidence presented, and thereby did our full duty."

Juror James Hynes, the undertaker, was found seated in his shop at 378 Willis Avenue, in his shirt sleeves, reading the Sunday papers. He at first absolutely declined to discuss the case. He said he fully understood that there was no legal restraint upon him, but that having agreed not to talk he would not. At length, however, he remarked:

"One thing is certain, I shall never act as a juror again. No, Sir, not for me. I shall simply go in and pay my $100 and let that end it. Why, I wouldn't go through another such case again for ten times that sum. I will pay the fine and consider I got off lightly.

SORRY FOR GEN. MOLINEUX.

"Then there's old Gen. Molineux. Why, I tell you—say, Gen. Molineux's a man. Why, my heart just bled for that old hero. Say, there were but two or three of the jurors who had children, and our hearts just bled for him, for we could just see how he was wrapped up in that boy. No, Sir, I would forfeit my $100 or $500 before I would sit upon another case like that. It hurt me to give that old man pain, but we had our duty to perform—our sworn duty. And under the evidence, as it honestly appeared to me, and the way it was presented to us, there was but one thing to do—render the verdict we did.

"All the jury were strong men, except me, perhaps, and men of strong opinions. Gentlemen, too, every one of them, and with the high appreciation each had of his duty there was but one thing to do—bring in a verdict as our consciences dictated. I would be only too glad if Gen. Molineux could find evidence that would fully exonerate his son. There are no men that would rather see that, I think, than the jurors. Never before would I have been so glad to see myself mistaken and disproved."

Asked if he thought a new trial would be granted, Mr. Hynes said that undoubtedly one would be asked for, but that if it should be granted the prisoner's counsel would have to ask for a change of venue, as in his opinion it would be next to impossible to impanel another jury here, for the reason that every man, woman, and child in the city had discussed the case, and all had strong opinions upon it.

"Why they chose me for a juror I cannot understand," said Mr. Hynes. "There were many men far more able and better suited to sit in the box than I was. However, I am glad it's all over, and I believe that the judy did its duty in every sense of the word. Any further information will have to be obtained from the foreman, Mr. Martin."

JURY A UNIT AT FIRST.

Another juror, who desired that his name should not be mentioned, declined to state what took place in the jury room, but when asked what he would say if he were a newspaper man and wished to write something of what really did occur in the room he finally replied:

"Well, if I were going to write as a reporter about it, I would probably commence by saying the jury was a unit upon the guilt of the defendant; that one, two, or perhaps three of them, however, thought it well to go through the case, discuss the various phases of it, and see if the evidence beyond a most reasonable doubt would warrant such a verdict.

"I would probably explain—understand, this is all under the supposition that I am acting as a reporter and writing about something I am trying to guess about—I would probably explain the length of time the jury was out, by saying that by the time the two or three particularly interested in reviewing the case had gone over it with great care, assisted by careful notes, and the remainder of the jurors had made a few comments, the eight hours were consumed.

"I understand there was much conjecture as to why the jury did not go to lunch after the charge, as expected, and as a reporter I should attempt to explain that by saying it was discovered almost immediately after they had reached the room, while discussing whether to go to lunch or not, that all were of one mind, and each thought the whole matter could be finished in probably an hour at the most, and in order to get to their homes quickly they decided to forego the lunch and get along on the sandwiches."

PERHAPS ONLY TWO BALLOTS.

"Would you write that there had been much balloting?" the reporter asked.

"Well, I don't think I would have much balloting in my version—probably a preliminary and a final after the discussion."

"What would you write about the jury coming in and asking to see the exhibits?"

"It seems to me that in a sort of a Sherlock Holmes fashion—you understand this entire fabric of a story is based on a sort of Sherlock Holmes second sight—well, it would be deduced in my version that in the remarks of one of the jurors, in reviewing a certain positive statement was made about a certain thing, whereupon a certain other argumentative juror declared he was a trifle in error. More argument. A thing easily settled. Go out and see them. Seen. Argument resumed by triumphant juror of argumentative mood. Arguments and comments concluded. Verdict. And thus would I deduce the story with the outside facts to guide me."

The verdict was the principal topic of discussion at the Knickerbocker Athletic and New York Athletic Clubs yesterday. The result of the trial evidently occasioned much surprise It appears to have been generally believed that the jury would be unable to agree, and that the case would, therefore, have to go to another jury. Not a few men had expressed the conviction that no jury that could be got together would ever agree. Others, basing their views upon the newspaper reports of the trial, were satisfied that Molineux would be acquitted.

In view of the composition of the jury, however, few members were found who expressed condemnation of the verdict. The majority, reasoning that after such prolonged and close examination of the evidence, the jury were, after all, the best judges, simply indulged in speculation as to whether the verdict would stand in the Court of Appeals.

FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Up-State Republicans Getting Ready for District Gatherings.

Republicans up the State are beginning to make arrangements for the election of Presidential Electors and delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia.

The first Congressional District Convention to be held is that of the Seventeenth District. This embraces the Counties of Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland. Newburg is in Orange County, and it is the home of B. B. Odell Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The convention will meet at Middletown, Orange County, on March 7.

The next convention called is that in the Twenty-third District, which takes in the Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, and Washington. That will assemble at Plattsburg on March 15.

There is a pretty well-grounded belief that the delegates at large will be Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, and State Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr.

The result of the convention in the Seventeenth Congressional District may change this programme. F. S. Witherbee of Essex, one of the "Big Five," may be selected as a delegate at large in place of Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr.

To Receive Netherlands Minister.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—Arrangements are being made here for a reception to Baron de Leuers, the new Minister of the Netherlands, who will arrive in about two weeks. The reception will take place at the residence of Col. Edward H. Wright, his uncle. The house of Col. Wright was the home of the Baron's mother, she having been a daughter of the late Senator William Wright.

Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Detroit.

All reached by the magnificent trains of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Adv

CHANDLER AND BRYAN MEET.

Orator Tells the Senator the Task of Reforming Republican Party from the Inside Is Hopeless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—When Senator Chandler of New Hampshire finished his silver speech in the Senate yesterday he learned that Col. Bryan was in one of the rooms back of the Senate Chamber. He went out and made a social call on the Colonel, and found him surrounded by several prominent men of both parties. Mr. Chandler produced some of the memoranda for his speech, showed them to Bryan, and said:

"What do you think of my Republican orthodoxy now?"

"Don't you think," retorted the Colonel, "that it's about time you learned the hopelessness of trying to reform the Republican Party from the inside?"

Everybody laughed, and Chandler rolled up his memoranda and retired.

HENDRICKS TO TAKE HOLD.

Assumes Office as State Superintendent of Insurance To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—To-morrow Francis Hendricks will enter upon his duties as State Superintendent of Insurance. He will be the twelfth Superintendent. The department was created by act of the Legislature of 1859, and the powers and duties which had theretofore been exercised by the State Controller were transferred to the new department on Jan. 1, 1860.

William Barnes, the first Superintendent, entered upon his duties Jan. 12 of that year, remaining at the head of the department for ten years, when he was succeeded by George W. Miller on Feb. 3, 1870. On May 13, 1872, George B. Church was made Acting Superintendent, and on Nov. 22 of the same year Orlow W. Chapman was appointed, remaining three years, and resigning Jan. 31, 1876. On the same day William Smyth was designated Acting Superintendent, continuing until Feb. 16, 1877, when he was succeeeded by John F. Smyth, who held the office until April 15, 1880, when Charles G. Fairman displaced him. On April 16, 1883, John A. McCall, Jr., the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, succeeded to the place, retiring on Jan. 1, 1888, to go into the New York Life. To succeed Mr. McCall, Gov. Hill named Robert A. Maxwell, who, on Feb. 11, 1891, gave way to ex-Senator James F. Pierce, who continued in office until Louis F. Payn's term began, on Feb. 2, 1897.

MINISTERS FOIL MEDIUMS.

Police Call Spiritualist Meeting Theatrical and Prohibit It.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 11.—There was to have been a Spiritualist meeting in the Mount Vernon Opera House to-night, but this afternoon Manager Ring was notified by Chief Foley that there was too much of the theatrical about the proposed meeting to allow it to pass as a Sunday night entertainment.

The meeting was to have been conducted by Dr. Alexander Hume and his wife. Protest to Mayor Fiske and Chief Foley was made by the ministers here, and Chief Foley held that the use of cabinets and other paraphernalia constituted a show not in accordance with the provisions of the law and notified the manager of the Opera House. Six hundred persons sought admission and were turned away.

CHICAGO'S ANTI-TRUST MEETING.

Congressmen Sulzer and Lentz and Other Delegates Arrive.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A number of delegates arrived to-day to participate in the three days' conference under the auspices of the National Anti-Trust League, beginning to-morrow in Central Music Hall. M. L. Lockwood, President of the league, to-night said the volume of business to come before the congress was so great that sessions might have to be extended beyond the time originaly intended. He will open the conference and Mayor Harrison will deliver the address of welcome.

Among the delegates who arrived were George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Congressman William Sulzer of New York, Judge John Clegg, Louisiana; Andrew E. Lee, South Dakota; John S. Crosby, New York; Congressman Lentz, Ohio, and Congressman Shafroth, Colorado.

$500,000 FOR COLLEGES.

Time Set by Dr. D. K. Pearsons for His Gifts Expires June 1.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A half million dollars in addition to large sums he already has given to the cause of education will be distributed by Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, beginning on March 1, among fourteen colleges and educational institutions throughout the United States. The gifts will average generally $50,000 to each college.

The time set by Dr. Pearsons in which the colleges can raise the amounts specified by him expires on June 1. Most of the institutions have had from one to three months' notice. The first college to claim its proportion of the $500,000 is Mount Holyoke Female College, South Hadley, Mass. This college receives $50,000 and the gift will be made March 1.

Some of the other colleges to become beneficiaries of Dr. Pearsons are Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., and McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. These will receive $50,000 each in addition to former donations.

COLOR LINE IN INDIANA.

Booker T. Washington Refused a Room in an Anderson Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 11.—An Anderson hotel has drawn the color line on Booker T. Washington, who is to address the Indiana League of Republican Clubs on Monday, and the indignation among the Republicans may result in a formal protest at the meeting.

The hotel people to-day advised the local committee that Mr. Washington would not be allowed to occupy a room in the house. The landlord said that all the rooms had been taken, and furthermore, the hotel wanted no negro guests.

MRS. SAXTON'S HOME ROBBED.

Burglars Enter the House of Mrs. McKinley's Aunt Near Canton.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Masked robbers entered the home of Mrs. Maria Saxton, who is an aunt of Mrs. McKinley, three miles from town early this morning. Daniel Slanker, a brother of Mrs. Saxton, who sleeps on the second floor, was awakened about 2 o'clock by some one in the room. The robber turned and ordered Slanker to keep quiet.

A few moments later the burglar left the room, taking Mr. Slanker's clothing with him. The thief hurried down stairs and ran out of a rear door. Here he was joined by three companions and all disappeared. Mr. Slanker's watch and pocketbook containing a small amount of money were stolen.

The burglars gained entrance to the house by prying open the laundry window. The city bloodhounds were taken to the house. They took a trail across fields and along highways for several miles, and then lost it at a point where tracks indicated that a buggy had been entered. The clothing was found along the trail.

Sunday Closing at Englewood.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 11.—All the barber's shops here were closed to-day, as a result of Mayor E. A. Brinkerhoff's Sunday-closing crusade. The ice cream and candy stores were open and golf playing went on undisturbed.

Scenery an Additional Attraction.

The Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, Mohawk Valley, Foothills of the Adirondacks, Niagara Falls, Lake Erie, and Lake Michigan are a few of the attractions offered by the New York Central Lines. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AGAINST A JOINT ISTHMIAN CANAL

He Issues a Statement Opposing the Administration Plan.

SIGNIFICANT TO POLITICIANS

They Say It Removes Him from the Vice Presidential Field—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Plans.

Gov. Roosevelt spent yesterday in Yonkers, where he was in consultation with F. W. Holls and Dr. Albert Shaw in reference to pending legislation regarding public schools and the municipal ownership of public utilities. Upon returning to the city the Governor went to the home of his uncle, James A. Roosevelt, at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, where he remained overnight. He will return to Albany this morning.

The Governor declined to discuss the results of his conference with Dr. Shaw and Mr. Holls. Instead, however, he gave out this statement:

"I most earnestly hope that the pending treaty concerning the Isthmian Canal will not be ratified unless amended so as to provide that the canal when built shall be wholly under the control of the United States, alike in peace and war. This seems to me vital no less from the standpoint of our sea power than from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine."

In taking the stand that he does in this statement, the Governor is believed by those who are familiar with National affairs to be defying President McKinley and the National Republican managers to insist on his nomination for the Vice Presidency against his will. At a conference held on Saturday with Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell, the Governor refused to become a Vice Presidential candidate, though both these men pressed him to sacrifice his ambition for a renomination to the need of the party.

Finding that they were not willing to accept his remonstrance, the Governor decided to make a declaration against what is admittedly one of the Administration's favorite measures—the building of an isthmian canal, which shall forever be open to all nations, whether in peace or in war.

Politicians interpreted the Governor's utterance as an attempt to anger the Administration, so that his name might no longer be considered a Vice Presidential possibility. It was said that a lack of harmony between the candidate for President and the man who was desired for the Vice Presidential nominee on such a vital point would preclude the selection of the latter, and the Governor was credited with having turned a shrewd trick. As to whether or not the comments of the Governor on such an important matter would have the effect that he apparently desired, no one was willing to talk.

At the time the statement was given out Senator Platt had left the city for Washington, and Chairman Odell refused to discuss it. The Governor also declined to amplify it, saying that the statement entirely represented his views, and that any person was entitled to his own views on its significance.

It was said by some that the Governor, in issuing such a statement, had made a bid for the nomination for President, but there were few who took such a view of the matter. Those who did, however, declared that Col. Roosevelt felt that the time was ripe for a sturdy American policy and that the sentiment of the country was averse, under existing circumstances, to any joint control of the Isthmian waterway, and that he was willing to appear as an opponent of the Administration in the matter so as to give himself prestige in the eyes of the delegates to the National Convention, although heretofore he has been a strong adherent of the President on all other matters. Friends of the Governor disputed this, however, and insisted that his utterance was merely an expression of his views on a topic which is by no means vital to the success of the Republican Party.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was quoted in some of yesterday's newspapers as declaring that he was actively engaged in campaigning for the Vice Presidential nomination, said yesterday that the statement attributed to him was unfounded. "The Vice Presidency is a great office," Mr. Woodruff said, "but no man should strive for it by making a campaign for the nomination. While I appreciate the favorable consideration that has been given to my name, I must not be understood as prosecuting a campaign for it. Whatever has been done on my behalf has been done by my friends and not by myself."

Mr. Woodruff was in conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell on Saturday and yesterday, and one of his friends remarked yesterday that he would, in consequence of these interviews, shortly begin a tour of the West, with the intention of making himself known to the Republicans of that section, so that in case the effort to make Gov. Roosevelt the nominee should fail, the place would be given to Mr. Woodruff.

MR. WOODRUFF'S CAMPAIGN.

To Speak in Detroit and Chicago Feb. 21, 22, and 23.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Executive Committee of the Illinois Commercial and Industrial League will give an informal reception and luncheon to Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New York, at noon on Feb. 23, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Mr. Woodruff will speak at the banquet of the Michigan Club at Detroit on the evening of Feb. 21, and will be a speaker also at the Washington's Birthday banquet at the Union League Club the following day.

Mr. Woodruff is a charter member of the National Commercial and Industrial League, formed in the interests of the National Republican candidates. One of the objects of this trip is to get in touch with the Western members of the league.

SULZER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

New Yorker Says He Would Not Refuse the Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Congressman William Sulzer of New York made a tentative admission to-night that he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket with Mr. Bryan.

"While I am making no effort to secure the nomination," said Mr. Sulzer, "the honor is too great for any man to say he will refuse it. Newspapers that have favored my selection have done so without my instigation, and I appreciate their kindly sentiments. In New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey, the public prints are for me. Should the nomination come to me I would not say that I would or could decline."

Regarding the fight on Secretary Gage Mr. Sulzer said it is to be pushed to a finish. He will leave for New York to-morrow night, after delivering his address at the anti-trust conference.

Congressman Ridgley of Kansas, who is here to attend the anti-Trust Conference, is an open advocate for Congressman Sulzer for Vice President.

"The West wants Sulzer," he said. "Sulzer has made a fight for the Chicago platform in New York City and has increased his majority. When others in New York doubted whether 16 to 1 was a proper policy, he proclaimed it. He is the strongest candidate the Democracy could name with Bryan upon the National ticket."

PERSIAN ROAD TO BE BUILT.

The Line Will Be 1,300 Miles Long from Dshulfa to Bandar Abbas.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The construction of the Trans-Persian Railway has been absolutely decided upon. The line will be 1,300 miles long and will cost 150,000,000 rubles (Turkestans.) The Viedomosti says the route will be from Dshulfa, by way of Tabreez, Hamadan, Ispahan, and Kerman to Bandar Abbas."

CARNEGIE LOSES A PARTNER?

Reported Henry Phipps, Jr., Has Broken Off All Business Relations with His Associate.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Dispatch will say to-morrow:

"One of the sensational developments of the expected suit of H. C. Frick against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is the report that Henry Phipps, Jr., next to the largest stockholder in the company, has broken the business relations with Mr. Carnegie which have been exceptionally close during the latter's business life.

"The two steel kings have been associates since boyhood, and their interests have been identical, not only in a business way, but in their philanthropic work and social standing. The announcement of the breach will, therefore, be a surprise in the steel world. Mr. Phipps owns 11 per cent. of the capital stock of the company, which is more than the holdings of any other one stockholder except Mr. Carnegie.

"It is said that Mr. Phipps alone stands as the only partner whose signature is not attached to the famous iron-clad agreement. The reason for this is not known to the public; but the important omission, it is said, will be seized upon by Mr. Frick as one of the strongest arguments in his efforts to have the celebrated document broken, his contention being that the agreement cannot be binding when the name of one of the largest stockholding partners is not attached.

"David Watson, who drew up the paper, will be one of the leading lawyers employed by Mr. Frick to break it, and the arguments put forth to this end by himself and Attorney John G. Johnson of Philadelphia promise to be very interesting to the entire business world."

MR. CARNEGIE'S DEFENSE.

Counsel Will Rely on Law Governing Limited Partnerships.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"The earning capacity of the Carnegie Company will not enter into the settlement with H. C. Frick, if the contention of Mr. Carnegie's attorneys is approved by the courts. In outlining the defense, one of the attorneys asserted to-day that the 'book valuation' referred to in the iron-clad agreement has nothing to do with the profits. It simply represents the value of the plants, stock, bills receivable, money on hand, &c., at the date of the last inventory, less the liabilities of the concern. It does not allow a cent extra for the stock as a money maker; in other words, the attorney held that Mr. Frick could not discount the future.

"The counsel said the law governing limited partnerships will prove an effective weapon for the defense. The company has never, it is asserted, been an incorporated concern, and its stock is not subject to fluctuation in values. It is what is known in the law as a limited stock company.

"All along Mr. Carnegie has insisted, his attorneys say, that the big steel company should be run in this way. Efforts to form a company were blocked by the steel king, and those who were dissatisfied could sell out and retire.

"There is one thing to be borne in mind," said the attorney, in dealing with a limited partnership adjustment. Each partner is only liable for the amount of his stock in case the company fails. In equity, then, a partner selling out should not receive any greater amount than he is liable for in payment of the concern's debts."

RED FLAGS WAVE IN PARIS.

Anarchists Make a Demonstration at the Funeral of Peter Lavrosi, the Russian.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The funeral of the Russian Nihilist Peter Lavrosi to-day was the occasion of a big Socialist demonstration. Delegates representing revolutionary associations in all parts of Europe attended and marched in long, tumultuous procession from his late residence in the Rue St. Jacques to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse.

The advance of the demonstration was marked by unceasing and increasing shouts of "Vive la Commune!" and "Vive l'Anarchie!" and the singing of "La Carmagnole" and other revolutionary songs. The procession was headed by René Viviani, Radical Socialist, one of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine, and a half dozen other Socialist members of the Chamber.

When the cemetery was reached a number of red flags were produced and waved. The police tried to seize these, and several free fights ensued. The uproar increased until M. Viviani induced the police to return the flags on condition that they should not be again unfurled.

Then followed a score of addresses at the graveside by French Deputies, Russian professors, and others, several students being among the speakers. Ultimately the assembly dispersed without disorder.

JEALOUSY CAUSES A DOWNFALL.

A Dusky St. Louis Romeo Avenges Himself Upon His Faithless Juliet.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Lily Latcher, an ebony-hued Juliet, lies at the City Hospital with a battered head, as a result of woman's perfidy and man's jealousy.

Henry Richardson was Lily's accepted lover until he was supplanted by another. Lily was wont to get up out of her warm bed before daybreak and whisper sweet nothings to her Romeo from a balcony upon which her bedroom opened. When Richardson discovered that he had been deserted he, with fiendish ingenuity, made no complaint, but at dead of night quietly sawed through the supports of the porch.

When Juliet next stepped out of her chamber and softly whispered something akin to "Romeo, where art thou?" the porch gave way beneath her weight of 180 pounds, and the fascinating Lily landed head first upon the bricks with which the yard is paved.

SAYS A BATH MADE HIM ILL.

Chicagoan Sues Because Sickness Followed a Compulsory Ablution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Because he was compelled to take a bath before occupying a cell in the county jail, Fritz Korwein has brought suit for $10,000 damages against Sheriff Magerstadt. The enforced ablution, according to Korwein, inflamed his eyes, blinding his left optic, and threatening the sight of the other.

Korwein, who is a carpenter, was arrested as the result of an altercation with his wife last December, and Justice Sabath sent him to jail. According to Korwein, he arrived at the jail shivering from a chilly ride in a patrol wagon, and without being given a chance to get warm, was ordered to prepare for the bath.

The plaintiff's main objection was a journey over cold flagging from the dressing room to the bath. This so benumbed him, he declares, that he became sick and required the attention of a doctor.

THE GATE CITY IN PERIL.

Sea Grows More Tempestuous—Chances of Floating Her Uncertain.

MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 11.—The sea is growing rougher and the Gate City is still fast where she struck on Thursday night. The outlook is bad now. Sixteen men of the crew were brought ashore this afternoon so as to make the work of taking off the rest in case of immediate danger as easy as possible. The men landed in their breeches buoy.

Capt. Googins and twenty of his men remain on board assisting the Merritt-Chapman wreckers in the endeavor to float the vessel. Desperate efforts to accomplish this will be made at high water, but the outlook is poor.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.

The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv.

LORD ROBERTS AT THE MODDER RIVER

Boers Apparently Prepare for a Battle Near Kimberley.

GUNS BROUGHT FROM MAFEKING

Building Trenches Two Miles East of the Town.

Activity Also by Boers Near Ladysmith Under Joubert—British Outflanked at Rensberg.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 10.—Lord Roberts is here. Upon appearing before the troops on Friday he was enthusiastically cheered. He visited the camp of the Highland Brigade this morning, and complimented Gen. MacDonald and his men on their steady conduct at Koodoosberg Drift.

Apparently the Bo

regards Gen. Buller with sympathy and trust such as are seldom seen even in fortunate circumstances.

"The security of Southern Natal is our important consideration. The necessity of obtaining control of Delagoa Bay is very apparent. The ingress of foreigners and war material is ceaseless. Surely a settlement with Portugal would be only a question of money."

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, to-day dwells upon the evidence of the unexpected activity and probably numbers of the Boers near Colesberg, where they are not inclosed, but only half surrounded on the south. He points out that the Boer positions cover a front of twenty miles, and infers that there must be several thousands of the enemy on the ground.

He expresses the hope that the rumor from Durban, that a Boer force is advancing in the hope of outflanking Gen. Buller, is correct, for he considers that Gen. Joubert would thus expose himself to just the sort of blow it is so difficult to deliver against the fortified positions north of the Tugela.

The latest dispatches from the front, showing the real reasons for Gen. Buller's retirement and his intention to try again, quite destroy the comforting and ingenious theory that the movement was an elaborate feint to facilitate the main advance of Lord Roberts, a theory which obtained acceptance largely because of Mr. Balfour's misleading statement to Parliament.

No word has yet issued from the War Office regarding Gen. Buller's latest attempt, although the correspondents are allowed to telegraph with a fair amount of freedom, and thus far only a partial list of casualties has been published. The dating of messages from Frere Camp may indicate that Gen. Buller has withdrawn all his forces there.

The London newspapers, having become accustomed to checks, maintain a hopeful tone, but the situation is much more threatening than it seemed to be a week ago. Proofs of the terrible strength and mobility of the Boer artillery, together with the rumor that Gen. Joubert is taking the initiative with the object of cutting Gen. Buller's communications, are in no way reassuring.

Even the most sanguine persons begin to see that it is quite hopeless to expect the relief of Ladysmith; while it is clear that if it be impossible for Buller to reach Ladysmith, it is equally impossible for the garrison, exhausted by sickness and privations, to cut a way out.

Reports of the Boer advance through Zululand are disquieting. If they should be able to strike at Greytown, Gen. Buller would be compelled to turn his attention to the eastern side of Natal.

There is no confirmation of the report of a sortie from Ladysmith. The latest dispatch from there, dated Wednesday last, reports that all was quiet then, and that instructions had been issued to beware of the possible approach of Boers in the guise of a British relief force.

To-day sees the beginning of the fifth month of the war. Charles Williams, the military expert, says:

"After all this interval our fine, big army, instead of being free to manoeuvre in the field, is tied by the left leg to Kimberley in order to please Cecil Rhodes, and by the right leg to Ladysmith in order to please Joseph Chamberlain. Yet neither town has the very smallest military value."

Although the British will soon have 200,000 men in South Africa, The Daily Mail and other papers are still asking for more troops.

SKIRMISH AT RENSBERG.

RENSBERG, Feb. 11.—A picket of five Victorian Rifles, after holding a post for some hours yesterday, was forced to retire, the Boers getting on a hill and firing down upon them. Three were slightly wounded, one is missing, and one escaped unhurt.

Out of a patrol from Tjusfontein, under Capt. Hamilton, composed of eight Tasmanians and eight of Gen. French's scouts, only two Tasmanians and three scouts returned. The others were captured by the Boers.

Yesterday the Boers shelled the British camp, but with little effect.

The Boers outflanked the British here Friday. A considerable force of the enemy was threatening the British communications between Rensberg and Slingersfontein, twelve miles away; and, during a reconnaissance by some Inniskillings and twenty Australians from Slingersfontein, the Boers were discovered attempting to get a gun in position to shell the British camp.

The Australians, having come into very close contact with the enemy, took cover under a hill about 9,000 yards from the camp. Thereupon the Boers took up a position with a view of preventing their retirement. Some Burghers got within 200 yards of the Australians, and called upon them to surrender. They replied by fixing bayonets and shouting defiance.

Sergt. Edwards and two men made a dash, and, galloping under a hot fire, passed a number of hills held by the Boers, took word that the Australians were safe and confident of holding the enemy at bay and of getting out after dark, which eventually they did.

The Inniskillings prevented the enemy getting their guns in position. The Australians lost one man killed and three wounded.

The convoys were successfully gotten to Slingersfontein Saturday, the British escorts having had several brushes with parties of from twenty to thirty Boers infesting the region. Lieut. Col. Page, with a section or artillery and 150 Horse, got one large convoy through by shelling the enemy out of the road.

The Boers also outflanked us on the west, placed a gun in position at Bastard's Nek, and fired on one of our outposts, driving off 1,000 sheep.

In Wednesday's brush two correspondents, Mr. Hales of The London Daily News, and Mr. Lamble of The Melbourne Age, fell behind. Mr. Hales, who was slightly wounded, was captured by the Boers and Mr. Lamble was killed. The British took two prisoners."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The War Office has received the following from Cape Town:

"Clements reports from Rensburg that on Friday, Feb. 9, the Boers tried to turn his right flank, but were beaten off. Position maintained. Casualties small."

DISMAY IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W.:

"The news of Gen. Buller's reverses has caused a great sensation here. Cardinal Moran, in a remarkable speech, has advocated conscription in Australia, in view of possible complications.

"He thinks it may soon become necessary to defend Australia, and therefore regrets the departure of the local troops."

IRISH CORPS LEAVES CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The ambulance corps, thirty-nine in number, recruited and equipped by the United Irish Societies of Chicago, left for New York to-day on its long journey to join the Boer Army on the battlefields of South Africa. Two special coaches were attached to the regular Lake Shore train for the party.

The corps is equipped with surgical and medical supplies, which, in addition to the personal effects of the members of the corps, filled three baggage cars. On arriving at Pretoria the men will join the Boer Army and work under the flag of the American Red Cross Society.

Irish Squadron at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—Lord Roberts has authorized the formation of a squadron of one hundred picked Irishmen for special duties. Every available truck on the Western System of Railways has been secured by the military authorities.

LOSS IN AFRICAN EXPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The stoppage of shipments of gold and diamonds resulted in exports from Cape Colony last month valued at £251,182, as against £2,312,114 in January of last year.

Chief Justice De Villiers to Sail.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—Sir John Henry De Villiers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, will sail for England next Wednesday.

THE SOUDANESE REBELLION.

Court of Inquiry Will Sit to Investigate the Affair.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.—Official investigation shows that only a few Egyptian officers, all of them young men, were involved in the trouble with the two Soudanese battalions, whom they had advised not to obey the order to give up cartridges.

It seems that the implicated officers had become excited over Anglophobe articles published in the Liwa, which praised the Boers and advised the Egyptians to take advantage of British distractions in South Africa.

None of the senior officers is in any way implicated. A court of inquiry will sit immediately to investigate the affair.

Newfoundland to Give $20,000.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 11.—At the forthcoming special session of the Newfoundland Legislature, called for Feb. 19, the Government will propose a vote of $20,000 toward the Imperial Patriotic Fund, as the colony is unable to send any volunteers to South Africa.

TRANSVAAL WAR CONDEMNED.

Denounced by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton as the Result of Selfish Commercialism.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached last night in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, on "The Modern Colossus: The Secret of the Transvaal War." Dr. Eaton said in part:

"The full significance of the unfortunate state of affairs in South Africa is not seen when we look at the revolution going on there as an isolated problem. It is part of a worldwide problem. It is being worked out in Egypt, in China, and the Philippines, as well as in South Africa. At the bottom of the war in the Transvaal is commercialism. The object before the Government in England is to establish order and good government, and no wise man will put any obstacle in the way of such an issue. But no one for a moment believes there would have been any war in South Africa if it had not been for the discovery of diamonds and then the discovery of the enormous quantities of gold in the mines.

"The enormous wealth to be won in these mines and the even larger returns from the manipulation of the great companies growing out of these enterprises have forced men away from morals and national righteousness. Capitalism joins itself with imperialism and evil comes. Commercialism in Africa began its career of iniquity when the fraudulent annexation of the diamond fields took place. Froude called this 'the most discreditable incident in colonial history.' It is finance, not love of liberty and humanity, which explains present conditions in the Transvaal.

"There is another element in the problem—personality—the personality of Cecil Rhodes, who has always been an imperialist. Sir Hercules Robinson was a man of different type. After the Jameson raid in 1895 he proceeded to Pretoria and damped the revolutionary movement. Cecil Rhodes, De Beers, Newmann, a few Englishmen, Americans, and Jews are the economic rulers of South Africa. The formation of the Chamber of Mines and the National Union gave definiteness to the plans of capitalists. They decided to play upon the selfish instincts of a great nation. They wedded imperialism and commercialism for private ends. A few ambitious and pugnacious politicians allowed the Government to be involved in a war in the interests of capitalism. The true imperialism was sacrificed to personal vanity and for party ends.

"Mammonism is the idol of the day. Unbaptized in human love and undirected by reverence for God, commercialism becomes a demon of unrest and moral decay. Pecuniary success overtops all other forms of success. National glory consists in the power to grab all that is defended by human powers. Churches and ministers fall into line and pray for success in killing the sons and daughters of a common Father."

CHICAGO AS HEADQUARTERS.

Republican National Committee Will Probably Select That City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Controller Dawes, who was in the city to-day on his way to Peoria, where he will speak to-morrow night at the Lincoln Day banquet of the Kickapoo Club, said there was little doubt that the National Republican Headquarters would be established in Chicago.

"The sentiment of the National Committee seems to favor the selection of Chicago," he said, "and there is little doubt this will be decided upon. It is probable the same course followed four years ago will be adopted—that of making Chicago the principal or working headquarters of the committee, and maintaining headquarters in the East, at New York undoubtedly. The experience of four years ago here was of such a satisfactory character that the committee feels disposed to try it again."

SHOT IN RESTAURANT AND DIED.

Not Definitely Known Who Killed Antonio Esposito.

John Chefenella, a restaurant keeper at 196 Grand Street, and Vincenzo Sarelo and Pasquale Daino of 67 Hester Street, were paroled on their own recognizance by Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, for further examination, on suspicion of being connected with the shooting of Antonio Esposito in Chefenella's restaurant Saturday night.

Esposito was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died last night.

The shooting occurred after Esposito had ordered and eaten a meal. It was said he had no money to pay for the food. It is not known who discharged the revolver at Esposito.

The police learned yesterday that Esposito had been living with Sofia Cusmo at 184 Chrystie Street. When she learned that he was dying at St. Vincent's Hospital she went there and remained until he died. She was with him when Coroner Zucca and the detectives arrived and tried vainly to get him to say something. Coroner Zucca heard the woman warn the dying man not to talk, and heard her mention some names.

The police last night found the woman with friends at 114 Mulberry Street, and under the Coroner's orders arrested her pending investigation. She told Coroner Zucca concerning the men he had heard her talking about, and gave their names and a description of their appearance. General alarms were sent out for the apprehension of the men, and the woman was detained pending developments.

MINERS WILL DESERT DAWSON.

All Prepare to Rush to Cape Nome—Buildings Will Be Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 11.—Late advices from Dawson say little will be left of the Klondike metropolis after the Cape Nome rush sets in. Merchants are closing out, and "to let" signs are frequently seen. Men are working on the creeks for $5 per day rather than take the high wages payable after a clean-up on bed rock because they want their money in hand when the ice goes out.

One of the greatest enterprises connected with the migration is the removal of the Palace Grand Theatre, Dawson's largest dance hall, owned by Charles Meadows. He has let a contract for moving the building 2,000 miles to Cape Nome. It will be floated down the Yukon on four barges, and thence be towed to Nome City.

Other buildings will follow. Many workmen are leaving Dawson because of the new law preventing relocation of lapsed claims.

Another regulation fatal to the interests of Dawson is the one that work on claims may be avoided by paying $200 yearly in lieu of the three months' work. Before this provision went into effect employment was given to hundreds of men who are now thrown out.

Even the Canadians are cursing the laws governing the Yukon territory, and are preparing to go to Nome. The American Consul is being besieged by Canadians, who believe he can grant naturalization papers.

BLOODHOUND HUNTS A BURGLAR.

Leads to Arrest of a Man on a Charge of Robbing a Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Two detectives and the most famous bloodhound in Tennessee were called yesterday to Dayton, Tenn., thirty-two miles north of Chattanooga, to trace a Post Office robber. Thursday night the Post Office at Dayton, Tenn., was entered by a burglar and all the stamps and Government articles of negotiable value were stolen.

The Chattanooga dog was placed on the trail and went without hesitation from the Post Office to the residence of Charles Johnson, a fireman at a flour mill.

Johnson protested his innocence, but a search of his house uncovered a complete outfit of explosives and all the paraphernalia used by expert burglars. Johnson was lodged in the Dayton jail and will be brought to Chattanooga on Monday for examination before United States Commissioner Williams.

Attempt at Train Robbery Fails.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Feb. 11.—An attempt was made to rob a south-bound passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway last night, a mile north of Perry. The bell cord was pulled and the train was slowed down when the engineer noticed several masked men standing near the track. He opened the throttle and the train dashed by the would-be robbers, who made a futile attempt to board it. Officers are in pursuit of the men.

TROOPS LEAVE FRANKFORT

Some Will Remain on Duty, However, in Kentucky's Capital.

LEGISLATORS ARE RETURNING

Some Republicans Arrive, but the Intentions of Democrats in Louisville Are Not Known.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11.—All day long troops have poured out of Frankfort on special trains, and to-night only the soldiers from Covington, Newport, Lexington, and Morgantown are camped in the capitol square. The departure of the troops was the only feature in the political situation in Frankfort to-day.

Gov. Taylor remained quietly in the executive mansion and did not visit his office, giving himself a day of rest, of which he stood greatly in need. Adjt. Gen. Collier said this afternoon that only a few companies of infantry would be kept on duty here for a short time to do police work around the capitol square and guard the public buildings. They would, he said, interfere in no way with the actions of the members of the Legislature. Access to the legislative halls would be as free and unrestrained as it was before Gov. Taylor issued the proclamation declaring Frankfort in a state of insurrection.

The members of the Republican Legislature were expected to arrive from London late this afternoon, but word was brought that most of them had spent the day in an excursion to Cumberland Gap, and would not arrive until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. About six of the Republicans came in on the night train from London.

No intimation has been received here as to whether or not the Democratic members of the Legislature would adjourn their session at Louisville and come to Frankfort to take part in the general session. It is believed here, however, that they will do so, probably by the latter part of the week.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISVILLE.

Reported that Republicans Will Try to Take Gubernatorial Contest Into the Federal Court.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—It is reported to-night that the Republicans will this week seek to bring the contest for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor before the Federal Court. Ex-Gov. Bradley, chief counsel for the Republicans in their application before Judge Taft to restrain the State Election Commissioners from proceeding with the contests for the minor offices, was in town this afternoon in consultation with leading Republican lawyers.

The case involving the minor offices comes up to-morrow at Cincinnati, and it is believed the other case will also be taken before Judge Taft, although it is not likely that anything will be done until after Tuesday. On that day the application of the Democrats for an injunction to restrain Gov. Taylor from interfering with the Legislature will come up in the Circuit Court at Frankfort.

It is expected a temporary injunction will be granted. The case will then be taken to the Court of Appeals, the State court of last resort. Upon whether or not an appeal to the Federal court will lie depends the Republican hope of relief from that quarter.

Mr. Beckham, Senator-elect Blackburn, and their associates in the Democratic State Government passed a quiet day. The Legislature will remain here at least until it has received a report from the committee, which, it is believed, will be appointed to-morrow to investigate conditions at Frankfort. It is not thought the members will return to the capital while soldiers are about the State Building.

RAILROAD CAR SHEDS BURNED.

Several New Jersey Trolley Lines Affected—Loss, $40,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 11.—A fire, supposed to have resulted from crossed wires and defective insulation, destroyed the car sheds of the Brunswick Traction Company, at Milltown, early this morning. The power house, which stands close by, was saved with difficulty. A car jumped the track at the entrance of the sheds while being taken out, and prevented the saving of twenty-two cars and two sweepers which were still in the shed. The loss is about $40,000.

All the lines were tied up for several hours, and hundreds of people from Bound Brook, Plainfield, and Metuchen had to stay in New Brunswick overnight. The cars were running again to-day, and as enough cars were saved to operate the road at this time of the year no great inconvenience will be experienced.

DISABLED STEAMER IN PORT.

The Almora, with a Broken Shaft, Steams 600 Miles to Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb 11.—The new British steamer Almora, before reported on the edge of the Gulf Stream, disabled, arrived here to-day under her own steam, having steamed nearly 600 miles to port with a broken shaft roughly spliced with clamps and chains.

The steamer is one of the big Glasgow freighters of the Donaldson Line. She left Glasgow Jan. 18 for Newport News in ballast, and encountered a succession of very strong head winds accompanied by high seas, which probably strained the shaft. On Feb. 3, while the water was perfectly calm, the 13-inch intermediate shaft broke. The break is complete and not a fracture. It is about four feet long. The ends were brought together in a scarf-joint with the greatest difficulty. Flat iron bars were used for clamps. Chains were wound around and the coils wedged.

Artists' Fancy Dress Ball.

The National Arts Club has issued invitations to an artists' fancy dress ball to be held on Mardi Gras at the Gibson Studio Building in East Thirty-third Street. The guests will wear costumes modeled on the fashions of the seventeenth century. The Committee of Arrangements includes a large number of the prominent artists of the city. The proceeds of the ball will go to the teachers' fund of the Artist-Artisan Institute. A limited number of tickets at $5 each will be issued, and checks should be sent to one of the following committee: Horace J. Fairchild, Mrs. Lewis Livingstone Delafield, and Franklin G. Colby.

Killed by a Falling Revolver.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Arthur Peppler was instantly killed at the home of his father on the Falls Road, near this city, to-day. Frederick Ciute, the seventeen-year-old cousin of Peppler, had just finished cleaning and loading a revolver. The weapon dropped from his hands to a table that was between the boys and exploded. The bullet passed through the lungs of Peppler. The Coroner exonerated Ciute.

Mexico Rejects Paving Bids.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—The City Council has failed to accept the bids of three companies for paving 100 streets with asphalt, and the matter will be taken up on a new basis. The competing firms represented New York, Chicago, and London capital. Undoubtedly some system of asphalt paving will be adopted and possibly modification in prices may be made.

Man, Wife, and Child Killed by Gas.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Martin Jordan, an engineer, his wife, Mary, and their five-months-old boy, were asphyxiated by gas last night in their home, at Forty-third Street and Stewart Avenue. The bodies of the three were found to-day. The gas came through a leak in the basement.

Georgia Post Office Robbed.

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 11.—The Post Office in this city was robbed by burglars this morning. Every letter in the office was opened. It is not known how much money was secured. Several bank checks were found on the floor. The stamps and registered letters were in a safe, and were not molested.

Death of Bear Chief.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Feb. 11.—Bear Chief, one of the oldest chiefs of the Pawnee Indians, is dead. He was one of the most intellectual men of his tribe.

DIAMONDS.

Our extensive purchase of unset diamonds in Europe before the recent advance enables us to sell our stock far below the present market value. Diamond rings, brooches, or earrings purchased from us now are good investments.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

SPRINGFIELD MAN A SUICIDE.

William Metcalf Shoots Himself in the Head.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11.—William Metcalf, aged fifty-one, well known in this city and Western Massachusetts as an expert printer, committed suicide in his home to-day by shooting himself through the head. He died almost instantly.

Mr. Metcalf was the city's printing expert. For years he was associated with Clark W. Bryan of this city and Holyoke in the latter's large publishing interests. When Mr. Bryan shot himself about two years ago the act weighed heavily upon Mr. Metcalf, who was never himself afterward. He came to this city from Northampton, where his father and grandfather had for years been the best-known printers and publishers in that section of the State.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Largest Audience of the Season Out to Hear "Stabat Mater."

The audience at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House exceeded any other that had gathered at these concerts this season. The seats were full from the pit to the gallery and the foyers were crowded.

The magnetic number on the programme was Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which was rendered in full by the orchestra and the entire Opera House chorus, under the directorship of Signor Mancinelli. The audience received the various parts of the familiar old Latin hymn with enthusiasm.

Mme. Nordica's artistic and sympathetic rendering of the aria in the "Inflammatus" brought forth volleys of applause, calls of "Bravo!" "Bis!" and other approving exclamations, which were not quelled until Sig. Mancinelli turned back his music and gave directions for an encore. Second honors were divided by Mme. Mantelli and M. Plancon, who sang their respective numbers with their customary success.

The only weak spot in an otherwise meritorious presentation of the "Stabat Mater" was the work of Aloys Werner, who was engaged for the occasion. He was seized with a severe attack of stage fright, and his singing of the aria "Cujus Animam" was disappointing. In the quartet numbers he appeared to better advantage.

In the first part of the programme Mme. Clementine De Vere sang Beethoven's recitative and aria "Abscheulicher" ("Fidelio") and was recalled. M. Petschnikoff played Vieuxtemps's "Fantasie Appassionata" in such a delightful manner that the audience insisted on another selection.

This part closed with two Saint-Saens orchestral numbers, "Danse Macabre" and "Le Deluge." The violin solo in the latter number was played by Nahan Franko.

M. Saléza is still indisposed, and will not appear in "Aida" to-night. His part will be taken by Sig. Perrotti.

BUFFALO'S RIVER JAM.

Fleet of Tugs Works All Day to Release Vessels.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—While 30,000 spectators watched from available points along the Michigan Street docks, a fleet of tugs worked all day to release the vessels caught in the jam resulting from the breaking away of docked craft by the high water on Friday.

Whaleback 133 was released at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and Whaleback 118 at 6 o'clock to-night. Efforts to move the steamer Andrew Carnegie were unsuccessful, and unless the weather remains in its present warm condition it is feared that several weeks will be required to effect a release of this vessel from her entanglement with the structure of the Michigan Street Bridge.

CHICAGO'S BUILDING STRIKE.

Contractors Look for Non-Union Men to Complete Structures.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Instead of allowing the building industries of Chicago to be tied up for an indefinite period, members of the Contractors' Association have decided to try to employ non-union men to complete the buildings now in process of construction. This decision was announced to-day by W. F. Bebel, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Building Contractors' Council. As an outcome of the announcement the union men have decided to picket all the buildings being erected in Chicago.

In all the picket force will number nearly 1,000 men.

These pickets, according to the labor leaders, will try to persuade men to keep away from buildings where the union men are out. At first no attempt will be made by contractors to resume work on all the buildings. Efforts will be confined to structures that must be finished within a certain time.

DAY OF PRAYER AT PRINCETON.

Students in All Universities Prayed For at Special Services.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The university to-day observed a day of special prayer. At 11 o'clock Dr. Henry Van Dyke preached to the students in Marquand Chapel. He appealed to them to be careful lest they lapse into a state of indifference toward religion, and become so much engaged in secular affairs that they shut out the most noble things that brighten and sweeten life.

At 12:15 F. M. Gilbert of Yale, '98, made an address in Murray Hall on "The Choice of a Life Profession."

The President preached in the chapel at 5 o'clock, and addressed the students again in Murray Hall at 6:45. He spoke of the tendency in nations to think so much of increasing their territory and extending their power that the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ seemed to have only a secondary place in their thoughts. He then admonished the students to intrench themselves in Christian principles, which should be their guide in life.

All the speakers prayed for the students in the universities of the world, and the four classes held special prayer meetings with this purpose in view.

Services will be held in Murray Hall every evening next week, at which Dr. George T. Purves, President Patton, F. M. Gilbert, Robert E. Speer, and Prof. Bliss Perry will speak.

New Yorkers Will Build Ships.

BUCKSPORT, Me., Feb. 11.—Negotiations were closed here to-day by the ship firm of McKay & Dix of New York for the lease of the Beasley Shipyard for a term of years. The firm will at once begin the building of three large vessels, one a heavy three-master for the Greenland trade, and two four-masters. No vessels have been built here since 1891.

Death of a Wisconsin Editor.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 11.—The body of Elijah Cone, aged seventy-two years, one of the oldest newspaper men in the State, was found frozen in the river here to-day. Mr. Cone had been missing for forty-eight hours. He was editor of The Fond du Lac Daily News and a graduate of Yale College.

Nero and Siam at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The cable ship Nero, which has been making a survey of the Pacific Ocean, arrived to-day from Guam via Honolulu. The transport Siam arrived from Manila.

The Longest Days He Ever Knew.

Myer—Don't you know that the use of tobacco shortens your days?

Gyer—Yes; I'm sure it does.

Myer—Then why do you use it?

Gyer—For that very reason. I once tried to quit it, and the days were about a week long.—Chicago News.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CLIFFORD AND THE LAW

His Fight Against Death Penalty Attracts Wide Attention.

IT MAY LEAD TO A REFORM

Effect of Application to Federal Courts in Far-Distant States—New Jersey Sentiment.

The case of Edward Clifford, the New Jersey murderer, is regarded as the most noted in the criminal annals of that State. The extraordinary fight which has been made to save him from the ignominy of death upon the gallows and the success which has followed the efforts of his friends to secure for him reprieve after reprieve have attracted general attention.

New Jersey in former years seemed to deal so promptly with crimes of this character that the expression "Jersey justice" came into more or less common use. It was believed by the average person that lawyers, seeking to prevent or even delay the hanging of convicted murderers in New Jersey, met with far less success than those who tried the same tactics in States which were supposed to deal more leniently with such cases.

The long delay in the execution of the negro murderer, Edward Hollinger, who was not hanged until Dec. 22, 1892, or about three years after he killed his wife, first weakened public faith in "Jersey justice." Then came the case of James K. Brown, who was executed last Friday, eighteen months after he had murdered Policeman Gebhard, and now Edward Clifford for the fifth time is able to postpone the carrying into effect of the sentence passed upon him by the courts for the murder of Superintendent W. G. Wattson of the West Shore Railroad on March 5, 1896.

CLIFFORD'S CRIME.

Clifford was a railroad detective. He became well known through his capture of Perry, the train robber. For this he received a reward. His head became turned and he drank heavily. Superintendent Wattson discharged him. Then Clifford drank again, armed himself with a revolver, and called upon Wattson in his office at Weehawken to demand reinstatement. Wattson refused his demand and Clifford shot him. Wattson died soon afterward in a New York Hospital.

Clifford engaged ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, one of the ablest criminal lawyers in New Jersey, to defend him. A struck jury tried the case. The defense was that the shooting was not premeditated. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Lippincott, before whom the case was heard, could not allow this recommendation to influence him, and on July 13, 1896, he sentenced Clifford to be hanged on Sept. 17.

Seven days before the date set for the hanging a petition for a new trial was made, and a reprieve was obtained. It was argued that there had been errors in the trial and that the verdict should not stand, but the conviction was affirmed on Nov. 24, and Clifford was resentenced Jan. 4, 1898. Next the services of William D. Daly, then State Senator, now Congressman, were employed, and he took the case to the Federal Court, raising the question of constitutionality of trial by a struck jury. Meanwhile, Clifford was again reprieved, and the execution stayed until March 16, 1898.

About this time Warren Dixon, an energetic lawyer, was added to the number of counsel who were seeking to save Clifford from death on the gallows. Dixon associated himself with ex-Attorney General John P. Stockton, who pressed a strong argument in Clifford's behalf, maintaining that he was insane and that the law did not sanction the hanging of an insane man.

In support of this he presented a number of affidavits tending to show that Clifford was insane before, at the time of, and after the killing of Wattson. This action led to further reprieves of the condemned man. The Court, however, again sustained the verdict, and on June 19, 1899, Clifford was once more sentenced to die, the date set being Friday last. Mr. Stockton was preparing to appear before the Court of Pardons to make still another appeal when he suddenly died in this city. His death seemed a final blow to Clifford's cause, as the point raised by Congressman Daly had been of no effect.

LAST FIGHT AGAINST DEATH.

Warren Dixon called on Clifford in the Hudson County Jail on Wednesday last and told him nothing more could be done. Clifford then prepared to die. Martin Filon, a Weehawken saloon keeper, who has been a steadfast friend of Clifford and has spent a large sum of money in his defense, engaged Lawyer Charles J. Peshall to make a last fight for Clifford.

Peshall had acted as counsel for the negro murderer, Halliger, and he decided to use pretty much the same tactics in delaying Clifford's execution. His plan succeeded. It consisted in asking Justice Gray of Delaware County to interfere on the ground that Clifford is insane, a point already raised and decided against the condemned man.

Justice Gray denied the motion, and thereupon Peshall appealed. That gave Clifford another reprieve. It is believed that this point will be decided in a short time. Clifford will be resentenced, but there seems no way to prevent Mr. Peshall from applying to other Federal Justices in Arkansas, whence Mr. Peshall came, or elsewhere, who will hear his motion and allow him to take an appeal, thus enabling him to secure still further reprieve for his client.

The fault, it is said, lies with the Federal statute, and not with the laws of New Jersey. The same thing can be done in this State, although Judges here are, it is said, apt to look upon such acts as contempt of court.

Clifford is a member of several lodges and has many influential friends. Although physicians have said he was suffering from paresis and Bright's disease, he seems in good health at present. He is regarded as a model prisoner. He and Brown, who was hanged last Friday, were on friendly terms, and it is believed that Brown's ante-mortem protest against hanging was a kindly word intended for Clifford.

In talking of the case last evening Marshall Van Winkle, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County, N. J., said that the only remedy he could suggest was a change in the Federal statute so that a lawyer making such a motion would have to present it to a Justice of the court in the district which the case was originally tried. The New Jersey laws, he said, were all right.

MAY CHANGE THE LAW.

Twice in the New Jersey Legislature a bill has been introduced seeking to change the present law in regard to murder cases, and it is predicted that as a result of Clifford's determined fight and the strong sympathy aroused for him the law will be amended so that a jury in rendering a verdict will be allowed to say whether the guilty man shall be hanged or sentenced to life imprisonment.

There is said to be a powerful public sentiment in Hudson County at present opposed to capital punishment. This has been intensified by the bungling manner in which Brown was hanged. The delay in hanging him was caused by an appeal to the United States court on the ground that his trial by a struck jury was unconstitutional.

Mr. Peshall is also said to be strongly opposed to capital punishment, and to have taken up Clifford's case as much out of sympathy for the condemned man as for the money that he might obtain as counsel.

WANT A PRELATE CENSURED.

French Cabinet Considers Punishment of Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A Cabinet Council was held yesterday to consider the means of giving satisfaction to those who consider that the action of the Archbishop of Aix, Monsignor Gouthe-Soulard, cannot go unanswered.

The language of the Archbishop in his letter to the Assumptionist organ, La Croix, is considered beyond all reason, and it is felt that Government should censure the ecclesiastic.

The Ministers agreed upon the necessity of placing upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies a bill modifying the clauses of the Penal Code and enabling them to take action so as to prevent similar incidents in the future.

The Figaro publishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent, who says that the Pope is "pained at the violent attitude of those who by their high positions ought to show an example of charity and to preach peace."

The Papal Nuncio in Paris is believed to have received instructions to contribute as much as possible to the re-establishment of calm.

MOËT AND CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of **MOËT** and **CHANDON** was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of **MOËT** and **CHANDON** owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of **MOËT** and **CHANDON** throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of **MOËT** and **CHANDON** is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. **MOËT** and **CHANDON** Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, **MOËT** and **CHANDON** has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma; N. D. Sperry, New Haven; Gen. S. Smith, St. Louis; Louis Ceste, Paris; Count Tarnowsky, Secretary of the Austria-Hungarian Legation, Washington.

GRAND—Wells M. Sawyer, Washington; Major R. N. Wood, United States Marine Service.

HOLLAND—Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Philadelphia; C. Morla Vicuna, Chilean Minister, Washington.

WESTMINSTER—F. H. Loring, Kobe, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Toole, silks; Hotel Imperial.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McLeod, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; Miss Morrison, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Plant, J. D., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; T. L. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Kuh, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; J. Mayer, silks, linens, and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Marks & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, laces, millinery; Miss Davies, ladies' wear; Miss Kyser, infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Waxelbaum Company, The, Marion, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, dry goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Chapman, T. A. Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. V. Seger, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findley, cloaks and suits; 535 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. Lang, notions and hosiery; W. B. McLean, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics and white goods; 346 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Joseph, Isaac, & Son, Vincennes, Ind.; J. Joseph, dry goods; F. M. Bond, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, J. E., Savannah, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, Lipis Millinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. B. Lipsis, millinery; Miss McElroy, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, lace curtains; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Blundell, domestics and dress goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenblum, M. B., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods; S. B. Rosenbaum, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenburg, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Meyer, C. F., & Co., Indianapolis,

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII

House Committee Will Recommend To-day a Territorial Form.

EXTENDS UNITED STATES LAWS

Hawaiian Measures, Which Are Not Inconsistent, Are Continued in Force —Leper Settlement Left Alone.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative W. S. Knox of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has completed his report upon the bill for the creation of a territorial form of government in Hawaii, and it will be submitted to the House to-morrow. The report is a very voluminous document of 108 pages, going exhaustively into all the questions involved and thoroughly covering every phase of the bill.

The form of government proposed by the bill is territorial in form, and provides for a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President; a Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy Auditor, Surveyor, and High Sheriff, appointed by the Governor.

A Legislature is provided, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, elected by the people. The Territory is to be represented by a delegate in Congress, and is made a judicial district of the United States, with a District Court. The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court and in Superior Courts to be established by the Legislature. The Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over the new Territory, and the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution or the laws of the United States are continued in force. The Territory is made a customs and revenue district, and becomes subject to the tariff laws of the United States.

The report discusses the population of the islands with regard to the fitness of the people for a territorial form of government. Of the 109,092 inhabitants in 1896, 31,019 were Hawaiians, 8,487 part Hawaiians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 101 French, 378 Norwegians, 15,191 Portuguese, 24,407 Japanese, 21,616 Chinese, and 1,035 of other nationalities. The report adds that there has doubtless been some increase in the population since 1896 from American and European immigration, and a very considerable increase from the importation of Japanese laborers since the passage of the annexation resolution, which may be taken at 20,000, so that the population of the Hawaiian Islands at present may be placed at more than 130,000. Of this population the greater portion are Asiatics—Chinese and Japanese.

The bill proposes to strike out the disqualifications made under the republic to permanently disfranchise many of the inhabitants, and especially native supporters of the monarchy. Biennial sessions of the Legislature are provided. The number of representatives is doubled to make it a more popular body. The total authorized indebtedness is limited to 7 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the islands. The amendment striking out all property qualifications for Electors and Senators was made on account of great opposition to this provision, both in the committee and by other representatives. It appeared that such a qualification had heretofore existed in Hawaii.

The provision that the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii shall be a citizen of the territory was inserted for the reason that it was deemed advisable that the Governor of a territory so remote, and where conditions were so different from those prevailing in the main land, should have a greater familiarity with the needs of the territory he was to govern than mere indefinite residence would assure. The existing land laws of Hawaii are continued until Congress shall otherwise provide, but to meet objections to the present system it is provided that all land transactions should receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who may also reverse, modify, suspend, or annul any of said transactions. An amendment depriving the Legislature of Hawaii of the power of impeaching the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court was made on account of the change in the method of their appointment.

An amendment providing for striking out the provision that the United States should share in the cost of the maintenance of the leper settlement of the Island of Molokai, the report says, was made at the earnest request of the representatives of the Hawaiian Government, which for more than thirty years has been dealing with the question of leprosy and attempting to eradicate the disease. It is deemed by those who are conversant with the facts that it would be a great misfortune to have the settlement at Molokai disturbed.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Rivalry to Succeed McCartney as Tammany Leader.

The death of Street Cleaning Commissioner James McCartney has precipitated a political fight in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. For a couple of years previous to his death Commissioner McCartney had been the Tammany Hall leader of the district. According to the friends of President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx the latter practically gave him the position by stepping aside in his favor.

About a year ago there were complaints regarding the manner in which the affairs of Tammany Hall were being managed in the district, but there was no open revolt until Commissioner McCartney became ill some months ago. Then there was talk of a new leader, and the name mentioned by the majority of the members of the General Committee of the Thirty-fifth District was that of Mr. Haffen. This, however, did not suit Mr. McCartney, who named Senator Richard H. Mitchell. A serious rupture followed in the rank and file, one faction being led by President Haffen and the other by Senator Mitchell and Civil Justice John Tierney.

At the last primaries President Haffen announced that he would make no contest against Commissioner McCartney for the leadership of the district, but that if Senator Mitchell's name was presented he would fight. The Tierney-Mitchell faction decided at the last minute not to present the name of Senator Mitchell, and Commissioner McCartney was re-elected leader. The death of Commissioner McCartney has reopened the fight. The Haffenites have opened headquarters at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, and are holding meetings several times a week. The Mitchell-Tierney faction is also organizing its forces.

SUMMER SINGING FESTIVAL.

Brooklyn United Singers' Delegates Report on the Preparations.

The delegates of the United Singers in Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Arion Hall, and each handed in his report on the progress that his society had made thus far toward the holding of the big festival in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in July. German singing societies from all the Eastern and Middle States will take part in this festival, which will, it is said, be the biggest ever held in the East.

At the meeting yesterday it was announced by the Chairman that among the societies that will compete for the Emperor William and other prizes is the Concordia Maennerchor of Wilkesbarre, Penn., which is known as the best singing organization of Pennsylvania. On account of its high musical standing and its alleged mania for winning nearly all the valuable prizes, its members are barred from competitive prize singing in that State.

Other societies from Pennsylvania which will participate in the festival are the Beethoven and Fidelia of West Philadelphia and the Kerman Soehne Maennerchor of Philadelphia.

At the close of the meeting the Chairman suggested to the delegates that they should have each of their societies work hard and do all in their power to bring about a good showing of the ladies' chorus, which will be one of the leading features of the festival.

California Wants to Meet Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—Manager Dana to-day received a letter from the manager of the University of California asking for a dual athletic meet with Yale. The Westerners are coming East this year, and desire to arrange meets with the principal Eastern colleges. Manager Dana said he doubted that a meet with Yale could be arranged in view of the unsettled condition of track athletics due to the question of an international meet.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Currency Bill Will Be Voted On on Thursday in the Senate—Puerto Rican Tariff in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The first four days of the week will be given up to the Currency bill in the Senate, and after that measure is disposed of there will be a contest for precedence in the interest of several measures. These include the bills for providing forms of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the resolution for the seating of Senator Quay upon the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Which of these will take precedence remains to be determined. Just now there is some sharp sparring for first place.

The Currency bill will be voted on on Thursday, and all the time not given to such routine business as the introduction of bills and the presentation of reports and petitions will be devoted to this measure until it is acted upon by the Senate. Monday and Tuesday will be consumed with set arguments for and against the bill, and Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to speeches not exceeding ten minutes in duration on the various amendments to the bill. The most important of these amendments is that offered by the Democrats through Senator Jones of Arkansas, for the free coinage of silver on terms of equality with gold.

Following this, numerous other changes will be suggested, but it is quite well understood that all of them will be voted down unless proposed by the Committee on Finance, with which the bill originated. The Democrats count upon getting all the Democratic, Populistic, and Silver Republican votes, except those of Senators Caffery and Lindsay, Gold Democrats, for their free-coinage amendment, but they will still fall far short of the necessary number.

No one doubts the passage of the bill by a large majority on the final vote. Senator Aldrich says he counts on a majority of 20 or 22 votes. The opposition does not concede so many, but admits that the total favoring the bill is formidable.

The friends of Senator Quay say they fully expect to be able to get consideration of the resolution in his behalf immediately after the Financial bill is disposed of, but there is unquestionably a disposition on the part of some of the Republican Senators to crowd the matter over and take up either the Puerto Rican or the Hawaiian bill, the chances between these two being favorable to the Puerto Rican measure.

The indications are that the Nicaragua Canal bill will be postponed until after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is acted upon by the Committee on Foreign Relations, though Senator Morgan says he will ask for the consideration of the bill at the earliest opportunity.

The set speeches on the Financial bill so far as announced are as follows: Monday, Senators Elkins, Wolcott, and Butler; Tuesday, Senators Allison and Jones of Nevada.

The time of the House will be completely occupied this week. To-morrow, under the rules, will be devoted to District of Columbia business. On Tuesday the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House to-morrow, will be taken up. It is expected to consume Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday the House will enter upon a week's discussion of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill.

This measure as the entering wedge in the matter of legislation for our insular possessions naturally attracts much attention and there has already developed great pressure for time, especially upon the Democratic side, so that it is probable that night sessions may be held toward the close of the debate next week.

Post Office Clerks' Salary Bill.

The New York branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks held an executive session yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall in Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. Afterward Chairman Hunkele of the Press Committee said that the Classification Salary bill for Post Office clerks had been delayed in the House of Representatives by Chairman Loud of the Committee on Post Offices, but as Postmaster General Smith was in favor of classification and First Assistant Postmaster General Heath had expressed himself in favor of the bill the clerks had no doubt of its passage. The bill provides for a salary of $900 when a man is appointed to a clerkship and an annual increase of $100 until the maximum of $1,200 is reached. In the case of clerks in the Money Order Department the maximum salary is to be $1,400 a year.

TEXANS LYNCH A WHITE MAN.

Had Been Tried for Murder and Acquitted—Was Hanged to a Pole in Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Feb. 11.—James Sweeney, (white,) was lynched at 1 o'clock this morning.

Sweeney was a cotton screw foreman and had killed Charles Crumbach, a fellow-laborer, by jamming a bayonet through his neck.

The murder was committed Feb. 1 in a room with no witnesses present, and is said to have resulted from a saloon fight that took place a few hours previously.

Monday Sweeney was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was placed on trial at Beaumont Friday, and last night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. As soon as he was released, Sweeney returned to Port Arthur, arriving here at 12:30 this morning.

Word had been telegraphed ahead that he was coming, and a mob met him at the station, marched him up town, and strung him up to a telegraph pole without ceremony. In the first attempt the rope broke. The second attempt was made successful by tying Sweeny's legs so that his feet could not touch the ground, and drawing the rope taut.

Its work accomplished, the mob, which was made up of Port Arthur citizens, dispersed.

Sheriff Langham of Beaumont was notified of the mob's work and immediately started for Port Arthur. He returned to Beaumont to-night with "Jack" Martin, a boss stevedore, and a fellow-workman of Crumbach's, in custody. Martin is believed to have been a ringleader in the lynching.

Port Arthur is the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. The town was built up with the advent, a few years ago, of that railroad, and most of the people are Northern people. Citizens deplore the lynching, but none of them appears to condemn it.

SUSPICIOUS EAST SIDE FIRE.

Discovered in the Basement of a Tenement on First Avenue.

The Fire Department officials will to-day investigate a fire which broke out last night in the five-story tenement house at 1,729 First Avenue. It was confined to the basement under the rear part of the furniture shop kept by Max Handdel.

Although the damage will not be more than $2,500, the obstinate nature of the fire aroused the suspicion of the firemen. They say it had every indication of being fed with more than ordinarily inflammable fuel. The building is the property of the Rhinelander estate.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 11.—The market last week was very strong, advancing almost daily, the business covering perhaps the week's output. India continued sending large orders, but the limits were, for the greater part, too low. The merchants are beginning to hesitate about following the advance all around. There was some China business in shirtings. South America made a moderate demand; but the Levant, Egypt, and the minor markets were quiet.

So far as the home trade is concerned, new business continues slow, but engagements are heavy everywhere. Yarns are strong and fairly active, American yarns being from ⅜d to ½d dearer and Egyptians a farthing higher.

Advices from Germany and France report strong and advancing markets for yarn and cloth.

Suicide in Albany Jail.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Archie Langlier, who was a member of a gang which some time ago made an attempt to break from the county jail, committed suicide in the jail this evening, cutting his throat with a razor. Langlier secured the razor to shave himself, as he was to go to court to-morrow to answer the charge of highway robbery and assault in the second degree. Langlier and another robbed a man seventy years old in Cohoes, Dec. 27, and brutally treated their victim. The proceeds of the robbery was only three cents.

DR. HILLIS NAMES "SAPHO"

Attacks the Stage and Warns Plymouth Church People.

Bitter Condemnation of the Money-Getter—Young Man's Excuse of Seeing Life Denounced.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis surprised his congregation last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by giving them in lieu of a sermon of the usual character an exhortation of the type of the evangelist. Dr. Hillis spoke on "Man-Winning and Man-Building." He called upon all who had in the past year visited nine persons who did not attend church to raise their hands. Not a hand was raised. Dr. Hillis stepped down from the pulpit platform, and, looking over the congregation, said very earnestly:

"I am serious; raise your hands."

Still no hand was raised.

"Not one hand!" said Dr. Hillis, after a survey of the church. "Oh, the tragedy of it! And Christ says you are the fishers of men! How many of you have spent your money to buy tickets for honorable entertainments in order to keep young men from going to bad entertainments? Oh, the shame of it! How many of these plays are there to which no man ought to go?

"The stage becomes lower and lower until you come to a certain play over in Manhattan. I have never seen 'Sapho,' but to-day three newspaper reporters asked me to speak about it. Why should I go to see 'Sapho'? If I should want to look at a horse I should not seek a spavined creature that was a mass of disease, and when I want to see a play I should not go to see one of this kind. The young men call this seeing life. I do not call it so. All this talk of seeing life is an absolute delusion.

"'Man-saving' continued Dr. Hillis, 'is the business of life—of our life. If we lived as we ought to live we should work only four hours a day. We have in this country an average income of $750. We should cut down our luxuries. We should get back to simplicity of living. Some men are nothing but scramblers after a little gain. They are crazed for money. You can track them all through life by the trail of corpses they leave behind them. They are stepping on the bodies of dead men to establish great business enterprises.

"'If men would only work as they ought to work and give more of their time to the saving of men, if they would only try to rid the city of the harpies who feed upon the poor! But every man is going his own way, and none is caring for his neighbor."

CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

Archbishop Corrigan Blesses New Edifice of the Holy Rosary.

The new Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was dedicated yesterday with all the solemn ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church. The dedication took place in the presence of a congregation that completely filled the church, while on the butside was a crowd that required the presence of Capt. Sheehan and twenty policemen to keep the street passable.

The ceremony began at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, when the blessing of the church, by Archbishop Corrigan, took place. At 11 o'clock pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. John M. Farley, assisted by the Rev. John E. Burke, assistant priest; the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin, deacon; the Rev. W. C. Murphy, sub-deacon; the Rev. W. A. Courtney, master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, preacher.

Vespers were sung in the evening, the Rev. P. J. Quigley, Vicar General of the Charleston (S. C.) diocese, chanting. He was assisted by the Rev. Eugene J. Donnelly, the Rev. David J. Hickey, and the Rev. W. A. Courtney. The Rev. John Talbot Smith preached the sermon.

The new church is one of the handsomest in the city. The material chiefly used is granite. The interior is extremely imposing. There are five altars of marble and mosaic. They were designed by Columbani. The high or main altar is of choice Italian marbles. It is enriched with Venetian mosaic work.

The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall, the pastor of the church, is President of the Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies. He is Moderator of Holy Rosary Lyceum. Dr. Wall's first assistant is the Rev. Father Murphy.

During the erection of the new church the congregation worshipped in a temporary chapel in One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

BOY WAR IN CITY STREETS.

Pro-Boer and Pro-British Factions Fight Till Citizens Flee and Police Reserves Come.

Spion's Kop and all the other kops of South Africa were not to be mentioned last night as compared with a battle between the "Boer" burghers and "British" legions which was fought to the end in Second Avenue, at Forty-third Street.

When the smoke of battle cleared away, figuratively speaking, the losses were heavy. The "Boers" had a score of wounded and seven prisoners taken. The "British" admitted having had a dozen or more of their fighters put out of action and eight taken prisoners. The list of missing was very large. In fact, when the East Fifty-first Street reserves, under Acting Captain Pantry, answered the riot call, everybody tried to be missing.

Fifteen of the combatants, or about one for each policeman, were unable to get under cover. They were surrounded and sent to the Gerry society.

The boys in that neighborhood have been fighting the Boer-British battles for several weeks to the great detriment of grown folks, themselves, and the glass in windows.

Only on Friday last a citizen passing between their firing lines received a rock in the head, and is now reported to be dying from a fractured skull. Arrests were numerous, but the Magistrates discharged the boys, their seeming belief in the "life strenuous" enlisting the Court's sympathy and setting the efforts of the police at naught.

A battle began last night with about a hundred combatants on each side. Stones, vegetables nearin the liquid state, tin cans, sticks, and divers other missiles were used for weapons. The "Boers" started out of Forty-second Street up Second Avenue. They were surprised by the enemy in ambush in Forty-third Street. The "Boers" were completely taken at a disadvantage, and were getting a terrible onslaught when the police arrived.

Relatives of the boys arrested tried to take their boys from the patrol wagon, and were clubbed back. They went to the station, and made such a disturbance that they were summarily ejected. The boys ranged from eleven to sixteen years of age.

NEW MEXICO'S PROGRESS.

Hopes of Statehood Entertained—The Business Conditions Encouraging.

Joseph Price of Socorro, N. M., who is at the Hotel Marlborough, speaks very encouragingly of business conditions there, and predicts the early admission of the Territory to Statehood. He said:

"Business throughout New Mexico is exceptionally good. Of late much more attention has been given to the growing of vegetables and fruits. Immense quantities of celery are sent as far as St. Louis. Near Socorro is the largest apple orchard in the world. It contains more than 500 acres, and is filled with good, bearing trees.

"Very soon a railroad will traverse the whole Pecos Valley and connect with the Santa Fe system at El Paso.

"The population of New Mexico is growing rapidly, and the people are very anxious to join the sisterhood of States. A commission will shortly be sent to Washington to endeavor to have something done that will clear the atmosphere surrounding titles to property. Much of the land in New Mexico was conveyed to the present holders or their kin by Mexican grants. This fact has caused an infinite amount of trouble, because many persons cannot show a clear title, and this fact materially interferes with real estate transactions.

"Money is easy in New Mexico, and business in all lines excellent."

Suicide at Darien, N. Y.

DARIEN, N. Y., Feb. 11.—While chatting with a friend to-night Monroe Faisher, thirty-one years old, drew a revolver and shot himself through the temple, dying instantly. He gave no word of explanation and no cause is known.

ON LINCOLN, POLITICIAN

Greatest in Modern History, Says the Rev. Mr. Crowe.

His Supreme Achievements Used as an Illustration of the Necessity of Wise Politics.

The Rev. W. S. Crowe of the Church of the Eternal Hope on West Eighty-first Street, delivered a lecture last night on "Abraham Lincoln as a Politician." The Rev. Mr. Crowe said in part:

"I believe in politics as a profession. I think that the world cannot get along without professional politicians no more than it can get along without lawyers or doctors. I do not mean office seekers or managers of the caucus, but students of political economy.

"It is the work of a politician to gather up good sense and formulate it in the laws for the people's benefit. The chief progress of the people of any nation is by the wise and careful study of politics. Let multitudes of young men be trained in this work until they are experts, and then let them make it a profession. It will pay to take up politics as it pays to take up any other profession. By and by the people will nominate faithful and competent men, just as they now employ eminent lawyers or doctors.

"Patriotism and heroism are never enough. France had these to a remarkable degree, but she lacked those trained managers like the majestic politicians of England. Patriotism may dare and heroism may crush, but only the trained politician can construct.

"No politician can take the extreme position of reformer. He must stand in advance of the multitude. Politicians understand that the Kingdom of Heaven is not to be taken by storm. The kind of politicians I am talking about help the people.

"Among the departed America can boast of but three supreme politicians. The first was Samuel Adams, the second Benjamin Franklin, and the third we call hero, patriot, statesman, and Savior of Our Country. The keenest, shrewdest, and longest-headed politician of modern history was Abraham Lincoln. While they live they are politicians, and when they are dead they are statesmen.

"Lincoln's manners were as far removed from old customs as the West is from the East. He always felt for the pulse of the people. His business was to array the people on the side of the Government. He was a believer in political parties. He believed in party organization exactly as he did in military organization. He was a skillful engineer of the machine. The man that engineers a party machine—the boss—may be one you hate, but you admire a boss if he runs the machine properly and not for personal gain. I do not mean that he must not make money out of politics. Even preachers have to get their living out of helping others.

"I would never trust a politician who said that he was not ambitious. Lincoln wanted to be a Congressman, Governor, Senator, and President, and he suffered agonies when defeated. He would not be satisfied with the revenue of the office, but he must have the honor. His career will exhort young politicians while the Republic endures to be ambitious.

"It is a great thing for a politician to have an issue, and Lincoln was supremely fortunate in having positive, affirmative, and aggressive issues in every one of his campaigns. He had no negative issues. No President was ever defeated by criticism. The American people like to be on the aggressive side, and not on the defensive. In every campaign Lincoln was in line at the head of the column with the people on an aggressive issue.

"He led the American people into the spirit of abolition before they realized what they were doing. He had a wonderful power of grasping the situation when it came. He took everybody into his confidence, but his only counsellor was Abraham Lincoln. He did everything as a politician and never assumed the rôle of a reformer, yet he was the greatest reformer. He accomplished what he set out to do by political forces and political organization with its machinery in good running order. He had no faith that the great reform would come as a reform issue, but knew it could be carried as a political policy.

"Lincoln's shrewdness kept slavery out of the Territories. The shrewdness of Lincoln was remarkable, for he knew when to be conservative, and he knew when to be timid, and when to be bold. He always spoke of the Abolitionists as 'my New England friends,' and of the slaveholders as 'our brothers of the South.'

"He lost the Senate, but he made the people of the West believe that he was the one man they could trust in the Presidential chair. He convinced the slave owners of the border States that he was not making war on slavery, but to preserve the Union. He constantly denied that he was making war on slavery.

"But at last it came to the time when he said, 'Events, progress, and civilization are making war on slavery, not me.'

"He wanted to purchase the liberty of the slaves and end the race question. If he could have carried that point with Congress he would have solved the greatest problem in history. The Congressmen would not accept his measure because it was more moral than they could appreciate. Congress wanted the South to suffer as much as the Abolitionists wanted it to suffer. To have bought the freedom of the slaves would have cost less than one year's expenses of the war.

"The time came when he must free the slaves as a measure of military expediency, and when he signed the amendment he threw down his pen saying: 'It is done,' but wept because it was not done well."

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY EVENTS.

Republican Club and Brooklyn Union League Dinners—Other Entertainments and Outdoor Sports.

Lincoln's Birthday will be celebrated in all the boroughs. The public schools will be closed and many social events will take place.

The most notable observance of the day in Manhattan will be the annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club, which will be held at Delmonico's this evening. Senator Depew, President of the club, will be toastmaster. The Rev. Dr. Babcock will offer prayer and Representative Robert G. Cousins of Iowa will speak to the principal toast, "Abraham Lincoln." Attorney General Griggs will speak on "The Republican Party," and the Rev. Samuel Scholman on "Political Conscience." Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe," will give a recitation. There will be fifty tickets for women, who will dine in a separate room and who will sit afterward in the gallery of the banquet hall to hear the speeches.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn will observe Lincoln's Birthday by giving a dinner at the clubhouse this evening. Postmaster General Smith, United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, ex-Mayors Schieren and Wurster of Brooklyn, and Senator Perkins of California will be among the guests at the dinner.

There will be many other smaller club entertainments. The Manhattan Republican Club of Harlem will give a reception and concert in Huber's Casino, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue. The Patriotic Republican Club will celebrate the day by a vocal and instrumental entertainment at the clubhouse, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, at 8 P. M. The Brooklyn Republican Club will have a reception and banquet this evening at 146 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

An entertainment appropriate to the Lincoln anniversary will be that at the Berkeley Lyceum this evening in aid of the Hampton Institute for the education of negroes and Indians. At the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, Charles H. Peck will speak on "The Culmination of the Slavery Struggle."

Among the other holiday entertainments there will be a cakewalk at Madison Square Garden this evening, participated in by couples from Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other cities. The New York Letter Carriers' Association will hold its annual entertainment and reception in the Grand Central Palace. Company A of the Twenty-second Regiment will have an entertainment in the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, at 8:30 P. M.

Winter outdoor sports will receive attention. The New York Athletic Association will hold skating races at the Clifton trotting track ice pond at Paterson, N. J. The events will be as follows: One mile novice, one-mile handicap, half-mile scratch, two-mile handicap, three-mile handicap, and a one-mile New Jersey championship. The Flushing Gun Club will have a special all-day shoot at the Flushing Driving Park. Clay birds will be shot in the forenoon and live birds in the afternoon.

Golfers will have plenty of amusement to-day on various links, for the holiday features of the day have been utilized by many local clubs for tournaments and friendly matches. It will be the first general golfing day since the first of the year, but scores of players will be found to be in excellent practice, for the mild Winter has practically kept the links open from Thanksgiving Day. The great attraction will be the exhibition game at Laurence Harbor, N. J., by Harry Vardon, open champion of Great Britain, playing against the best ball of two amateurs, M. M. Singer and N. C. Villepique. Special arrangements have been made with the Central Railroad of New Jersey to stop the 8:30, 9:30, and 11:30 trains from Liberty Street at the club station, Morgan's, a few miles this side of Red Bank. The 12:30 train of the Pennsylvania Railroad will also stop there. Stages will meet the trains to carry visitors to the club, whose grounds are about a mile distant. Vardon will play eighteen holes in the morning and the same in the afternoon.

For those who prefer to have a good time at their own clubs several interesting events are provided. A golf ball sweepstakes at eighteen holes will be played at the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms. The Baltusrol Club at Short Hills, N. J., offers an eighteen-hole medal play handicap for members. Similar contests will be held at the Richmond Hill and Gountakah Clubs, the latter near Nutley, and the Lakewood Club has arranged special events for its members and visitors to-day. The return team match between Atlantic City and Laurence Harbor, which was scheduled for to-day, has been postponed until the end of the month.

WORK OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

Its Needs Set Forth at a Lincoln Anniversary Service at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Services commemorative of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and in the interest of Hampton Institute were held last night at the Brick Presbyterian Church. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, conducted the services, and the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker delivered a eulogy on "Lincoln."

Robert C. Ogden presided over that part of the service held to consider what could be done for Hampton Institute. He said there were 6,000,000 negroes living in one-room huts or cabins. This fact, he declared, was the foulest blot on American civilization. He pleaded for interest in the colored people that would lead to the solution of the great race problem, which he said pressed more than ever for a remedy.

Walter H. Page spoke of his experiences as a Southerner. He said the whites in the South for ten years following the civil war seemed absolutely incapable of solving the negro question. They made no progress. The politicians thought they had the key when they gave the ballot to the freed negroes. They failed. The missionaries tried schools, and religion, and books. They proved impotent. The races drifted apart. But during the last year he had journeyed through the South and had been surprised at the evidences of progress. He said that as a matter of fact few of the negroes in the South were permitted to vote. Notwithstanding the condemnation of this by people of the North, it was the inevitable result of social conditions.

One man more than all the rest, he said, had wrought for the uplifting of the negroes. He was Gen. Samuel Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute. He saw clearer and wrought with more success than politicians, missionaries and school teachers combined. He saw that the remedy lay in teaching the former slaves how to work and how to live. Hampton had been copied, and there were now Tuskegee, Calhoun and similar institutions in many parts of the South. The speaker said it was Jefferson who first pointed out the dangers to the Republic from slavery. Lincoln had performed the next step. But it was their peer, their fellow immortal, Gen. Armstrong, who had shown the next and really most important way to solve the great problem.

Dr. H. B. Frissell, the Principal of Hampton Institute, then briefly told what the institution had accomplished. It had educated more than 6,000 negroes, he said, and 1,000 of them along academic lines. He said there prevailed a wrong impression that the institute had recently been largely endowed. It was never so much in need of money as now, and was in fact $20,000 behind in current expenses.

During the evening a chorus from the Hampton Institute, consisting of about twenty voices, male and female, sang negro hymns. A large collection for the institute was taken up.

ARMY OFFICERS ARE PLEASED.

Rejoice that Navy System of Retirement May Be Applied to Their Branch of the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Army officers are disposed to rejoice at the prospect that the McCall bill, to apply to the army the principle of retirement in vogue in the navy since the personnel bill became law, will meet with favor in both houses. Should this measure meet with legislative and executive approval, it will enable a Major, say, who has served honorably and is approaching the time when he would be promoted, to retire with the rank and pay of the next higher grade.

The idea which possessed the officers of the navy, and which finds acceptance with the army, is that officers who would otherwise hang on, without animation or interest, and so without promise of improvement, merely to create stagnation in the line or staff, would take advantage of the chance to retire with a rank higher than that they were holding, and that there would be a tendency to the occupation of the higher ranks by men with fewer years on their shoulders than the officers of the highest rank have to contend with at present.

Attention will be directed when this bill comes into the House to the method that has been followed in the army to prevent stagnation, or rather to confer rank on a large number of officers. Reports have recently been issued to show how long a list of general officers have been made since the Spanish war broke out, obviously to give the officers the rank and pay that they would not have reached unless something like bargains had been made to bring about promotion. While the new method may not keep down the retired list, it will remove in a measure the necessity for "dickering" to put officers on the highest rung merely to put them out of the army.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:58	Sun sets	5:30	Moon sets 5:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:08	Gov. Isl'd	6:40	H. Gate 8:36
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:40	Gov. Isl'd	7:13	H. Gate 9:09

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harald, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Alianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Uller, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $13 for dispatch per steamship City of Dublin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on Monday, Feb. 12. Mails from Melbourne of Jan. 16; Sydney, Jan. 17; Auckland, Jan. 22, and Honolulu, Feb. 2, which reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, are due to arrive in New York on Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 12.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 9.
Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Fournel, Havre, Jan. 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 27.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Feb. 9.
San Juan, San Juan, Feb. 7.
Tergeste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Altai, Port Limon, Feb. 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 3.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 5.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 1.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 7.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 11.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
Hildur, Curacao, Jan. 30.
Marquette, London, Feb. 3.
Ocean'c, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Prins Frederick Hendrik, Port au Prince, Feb. 6.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Darmstadt, Bremen, Feb. 3.
Eastern Prince, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Hindoo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 6.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 1.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 3.
British Queen, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 10.
Manhanset, Dundee, Feb. 3.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

SS (suoppsed) Armenia, (Ger.,) Martens, Stettin Jan. 19, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. South of

The Wanamaker Store

Handkerchiefs at the Top To-Day

YOU may count the day lost that fails to show some new merchandise interest to public attention at this store. Handkerchiefs lead to-day. Some advertisers might want to inform you as to the uses and purposes of handkerchiefs—but then many advertisements are stupid. Our aim is to tell you something of the value, qualities and prices of the Handkerchiefs offered to-day.

37,764 Handkerchiefs

Seconds in Belfast—firsts in New York. Once a year Belfast collects all handkerchiefs that have a single heavy thread, a dropped stitch in the hem or anything else that a hypercritical heresy hunter could find to condemn. Pure linen and perfect weaving—nothing short of this permitted. It's the smart merchant that can catch the seconds in Handkerchiefs at the beginning of each year. They are only technically seconds, and you wouldn't know anything of it were you not told. But the price! There's the plum.

The offering to-day has values from 25c to $1. But they all go into one round lot at 12½c each. With so many big round envious bargain eyes all about looking for the one great chance of the year, you are to be congratulated at our success in securing for you the golden chance for bargain making in handkerchiefs.

Spring Dresses

The attempt to describe Dresses and Costumes has been despair and lunacy to many an advertiser. If the spring dresses continue to come with unabated beauty our advertising office will soon be an asylum with padded cells.

Caught on the wing:

An entirely new design in a costume of black Chantilly lace over white silk, with a Marie Antoinette effect of yellow velvet on the waist. Spanish colors and fabrics that are Spanish favorites. Suited for winter or summer, for dinner, for reception, or for out doors on a warm evening. $145.

Black satin ribbon and black Chantilly lace in alternate run-around stripes make a costume that is novel, elegant, simple, rich and not costly. $60.

Costumes from the dressmaker, suits from the tailor. Here are some words about three of the latter that have just dawned upon a waiting world of fashion.

Pearl cloth, just right for a bride's traveling dress—perhaps a trifle too delicate. The modified Eton jacket of this suit is original to an extreme—can be worn snugly closed, or open with decorated revers. $67.50.

Tan Cloth Suits or Tan Covert Cloth Suits. Either $50. But, what's the use? Description doesn't describe. The suits are triumphs.

It isn't Khaki at all. Only fine, light blue denim and white bleached drill. But they make nice, neat, stylish suits, and give linen embroidery and khaki braid a good chance to decorate. Prices $21 and $22.50.

Our purpose is merely to awaken curiosity concerning our Dress and Cloak Store. That done, the visit follows and then the buying.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Made-to-Measure Clothing Shortshrift to these laggards—though they're as fine in quality and as desirable in pattern as any we had this winter. But the spring styles will soon be crowding in—and these few pieces must not be here when the lighter fabrics come. $20 for a single-breasted sack suit to order, from stuffs for which we charged up to $40—for which many another custom tailor is asking considerably more.

Choose from about 100 patterns of worsted trouserings at $6.50. Values up to $11.

The Sale of Muslin Underwear Still the little prices—though materials cost more and more. Not cheap labor, either—one look at the garments makes that plain. Sensible, good workmanship that looks pretty and holds together. First-rate stuffs and dainty trimmings.

8c—Corset covers of cambric, trimmed with lace; only 3 to a buyer.

10c and 15c—Drawers of muslin; hem and plaits; only 3 to a buyer.

38c—Night gowns of muslin, trimmed with plaits and embroidery.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Trade Sale of Shoes

On Saturday the sale opened with 108,000 pairs. Sales began briskly and with them the opening of more cases of shoes. Despite great selling a stock census would show more shoes present to-day than on Saturday.

We put emphasis on this point. It is important, for it shows that we have too much respect for the Public to announce special offerings of small fragments and unimportant quantities. Our methods of selling are based upon great buying.

The general statement about our Special Shoe Prices is that they are one-third and one-half below current prices in New York to-day.

Women's Shoes—

$1.15—Laced. Kid and calf. Values $2 at wholesale.

$1.35—Button and laced; welted soles; modern lasts. Values to $2.50.

$1.70—Button and laced; many brand-new lasts; tips of kid or patent leather. Some turn soles. Mostly $2.50 values.

$2—Fine leathers; best styles. Value $3.

$2.35—Many from a standard maker of $3.50 shoes. A leading offering.

$2.65—Mannish lasts; full toes. Value $4.

Women's Oxfords—

$1 to $1.50—Black or tan; new shapes. Values half to two-thirds more.

Men's Shoes—

$1.60—Lace; bull-dog toes; black satin, box and waxed calf. Mostly double soles. Value $2.50.

$1.75—Calf and grain leather; tan and brown. Spring weight or leather lined. Values $3 and $3.50.

$1.90—Laced; black kid and calfskin. Some enamel leather. Value $3.

$2.30—Button shoes in calfskin. Lace shoes in calfskin, enamel and patent leather, kidskin and box calf. Welted soles. Value $3.50.

$2.65—First-class shoes, laced and buttoned. The latest styles. Some Oxfords.

Men's Slippers—

70c—House shoes; flexible soles; opera cut; tan and black.

Misses' Shoes—

95c—Kid, patent leather tips; spring heels. Values $1.25.

Boys' Shoes—

$1—Box calf and kidskin; sizes 8 to 13½; spring heels.

$1.25—Sizes 8 to 13½, spring heels; 12 to 2, with heels. Box calf and kidskin. Values $1.75 and $2.

$1.50—Black calfskin; box and plain finish; sizes up to 5½.

$1.90—Laced; black boarded calf and patent leather; sizes 2½ to 5½. Value $3.

Children's Shoes—

35c to $1.10—Kidskin; spring heels. Two-thirds of value.

Babies' Shoes—

25c—Kid soles; blue, pink, white, black. Value 50c.

Shoe Polish—9c a bottle; Raven Gloss Shoe Polish; popular as a 25c dressing.

Fifth Floor.

A Chance in Pianos We (they) are seven. Small upright Royals.

4 ft. and 2 in. high
4 ft. and 9 in. long
2 ft. deep.

Register seven and one-third octaves. The price is $150, and the last at that price. For the same money no equal piano can be had in this city.

Fifth Floor.

White Enameled Furniture—Novelties Tables, desks, cabinets, glove cases, and so on. All attractively decorated—hand-painted. Prices were $8.50 to $80. Choose among them now at $5 to $55.

Third floor.

February Furniture

All through this month the interest in our Furniture offerings will be fully sustained with numerous bargains. Not all the Furniture is reduced in price, but great lots of cheapness, some original, some marked down, will reward our visitors. To-day the interest centres in Furniture for the

Library and Living Room

The printed list is interesting, but not complete.

Davenport Sofas—

$25, instead of $37.50—Figured velour covering.

$35, instead of $48—Figured velour covering.

$40, instead of $75—Figured velour covering.

$30, instead of $52.50—Embossed velour covering.

$45, instead of $83—Embossed velour covering.

$75, instead of $110—Leather covering.

Library Suites—

$80, instead of $105—Inlaid mahogany; velour covering; 3 pieces.

$85, instead of $125—Mahogany; embossed velour covering; 2 pieces.

$100, instead of $130—Flemish oak; tapestry covering; 3 pieces.

$100, instead of $133—Golden oak; leather covering; 2 pieces.

$110, instead of $160—Inlaid mahogany; embossed velour covering; 3 pieces.

$100, instead of $155—Inlaid walnut; tinsel tapestry covering; 3 pieces.

Easy Chairs—

$25, instead of $37.50—embossed velour covering.

$24, instead of $36—Figured velour covering.

$25, instead of $40—Rocker; embossed velour covering.

$35, instead of $46—Leather covering.

$35, instead of $46—Leather covering.

$36, instead of $49—Leather covering.

Couches—

$23, instead of $27.50—Plain top; embossed velour covering.

$25, instead of $37—Tufted; embossed velour covering.

$30, instead of $45—Oak frame; embossed velour covering.

$37.50, instead of $75—Mahogany frame; tapestry covering.

$40, instead of $75—Inlaid mahogany; tapestry covering.

$40, instead of $52.50—tufted; embossed velour covering.

$40, instead of $55—Tufted leather; leather fringe.

Fourth floor.

Spreads and Blankets Well-woven, long-wearing spreads and blankets; good-looking enough to open your eyes; comfortable enough to tempt you to close them. Prices—look how little:

50c—Crib comfortables of silkoline, with clean, white cotton filling. Ruffled edge.

$1.25—Crocheted bedspreads, honeycomb, fringed. For brass and iron beds; full size.

$1.50—Marseilles spreads; fast back; extra size for single and three-quarter beds.

$2.75—English satin-finished Marseilles spreads; full size.

$3 a pair—White blankets, cotton warp, wool filling; 70x84; 5 lbs.

$5 a pair—White blankets, spool cotton warp, wool filling; 70x84; 7 1-4 lbs.

$6 a pair—Scarlet blankets, all wool; 76x84; 6 lbs.

$8 a pair—White wool blankets, extra size, just enough cotton to increase the strength; 78x84; 6 lbs.

Third floor.

Rare Old Prints In our picture store some engravings that were published a century and more ago are now shown. The subjects are various—many from the old Dutch and Flemish masters. Also a number of old English sporting prints. Prices range from $1.50 to $9—frames extra.

Fifth floor.

What About St. Valentine?

Pretty missives in thousands of forms, conveying tender sentiments in thousands of happy expressions. The collection is complete, tasteful throughout, and prices range generally lower than you'd rightfully expect:

Lace Valentines, 2c to 35c.
Flat Cards, 2c to 10c.
Folding Cards, 3c to 12c.
Drop Cards, 15c to 22c. Booklets, 5c to 18c.
Heart Shape Cards, 2c to 8c.
Novelties, 8c to $1.60.
Hand Painted Sachets, $1 to $3.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

This Sale of Splendid Silks The selling has gone on steadily, satisfactorily for several days. The sales run up into the thousands of yards. But the offerings are as attractive to-day as ever—as regards both their elegance and their cheapness. The quantities were vast, the assortment complete. Look to-day for these 27-in. kinds—27 in. instead of the usual 20 and 21 in. width—and at 95c, $1.15, $1.25 and $1.40, instead of the regular values which are a third to a half more.

95c—Taffetas of excellent quality; some with bright barre stripes on medium toned grounds; some with beautiful wavy effects in desirable colorings; and many attractive patterns in stripes and checks.

$1.15—Taffetas in deep rich blacks and in attractive colorings; one elegant effect is shown in a taffeta with ombre stripes in various colorings on ground of white; another has hair-lines of black and white alternating with broad stripes of satin in color.

$1.25—These consist mainly of rich plaid taffetas—plaids into which enter prettily colored ribbon stripes of satin; some exquisite barre striped patterns, too. Almost all the most wanted colorings.

$1.40—Blacks and colors. Attractive designs in stripes and checks and figures; some with stripes and rows of polka dots alternating. Some rich black taffetas with wide gros-grain and satin stripes alternating.

In the Rotunda.

A Sale of Screens The offering includes a rare collection of exquisite French screens. Not old, nor shop-worn, nor imperfect in any detail. But undesirable here at this time. Welcome awaits them elsewhere. The new prices assure that. $22 to $100—though $30 to $145 were very moderate.

Another lot—various beautiful coverings of embroidered denim, silk velour, novelty cretonne and tapestry, are likewise reduced—$5.25 to $14.75 instead of $7.75 to $22.50.

Third floor.

Several Styles of Sash Curtains All Bargains Ordered out! For what reason?

None other than that newer goods are coming in, and demand the space. Same qualities, same patterns, same sizes—same in everything excepting prices. These, some of which have been here but a few months, have been newly priced. Reductions are about a third.

Tamboured Muslin Sash Curtains—a dozen qualities and a score of pretty patterns at 85c to $3.75 a pair. Were $1.25 to $5.25.

Brussels Sash Curtains—9 grades, 15 patterns in all, at $3.25 to $13.50; were $4.50 to $18.

Irish Point Sash Curtains—white and ivory—at $1.75 to $5.75, with 16 kinds at between prices. Were $2.25 to $8.50. Numerous patterns.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

LABOR TROUBLES IN CUBA

Mr. Gompers Is Advised to Return to the United States.

WORKINGMEN ARE IN DEMAND

The Sugar Planters Find It Difficult to Get Hands at $3.50 Per Day.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The Heraldo tells Samuel Gompers to return to the United States, declaring that he came here with the intention of creating disturbances.

Mr. Gompers addressed a meeting of workmen held to-day at the headquarters of the Workingmen's Union. One speaker said that workmen should vote for independence, but with a view of changing the existing social arrangements between labor and capital. He asserted that the only enemy of independence was the capitalist class.

Other workingmen who spoke objected to this line of argument, taking the ground that there was nothing to be gained by busying themselves with political questions, but that they should confine their attention to attaining a different social régime.

Another remarked that the workmen had been three years at war, only to return to the same slavery. In his opinion, they ought not to listen to demagogues who were coaxing them to vote for independence.

The Chairman of the meeting explained that the Workingmen's Union looked upon independence as a social reform and should therefore strive to attain it.

Mr. Gompers counseled the men to combine.

A prominent Havana lawyer, who numbers among his clients many sugar planters, says that a great scarcity of labor exists in the provinces and that many estates will probably be forced to stop grinding. In the Province of Pinar del Rio $3.50 per day is paid for ordinary manual labor in the tobacco fields, and this industry cannot stand the expense. He suggests that the means of communication between the labor centres be cheapened and that immigration be unrestricted, although this would be too late for the present crop.

As a remedy for the evil The Dia of Caibarien suggests compulsory labor. It declares that there are hundreds of loafers in the country towns, gambling and otherwise wasting their time, and that it is they who are making the greatest outcry against the Spaniards.

Gen. Rivera, Minister of Agriculture, discussing the subject, observes:

"Undoubtedly there is a scarcity of labor. This is due to the large demand for it; and this in turn is due to the fact that the tobacco crop is the largest on record, and to the further fact that more land is being cultivated than ever before in all parts of the island. Moreover, we must take into consideration the large number of men who have been drawn from the country districts into the towns in the expectation of employment in sanitary work and in the construction of new buildings. Now that the crop is here and they are needed in the country districts, they are not disposed to return. Then allowance must also be made for the presence of numerous Spaniards, recently arrived, who accept the first offer of work they get, however small the pay, because the wage is much better than they would receive in Spain.

"In my opinion, to allow unrestricted immigration would really create a new problem. Even assuming that this should bring abundant labor, it would also bring a large number of paupers and criminals. A better plan is to go slowly and to encourage the right sort of immigrants, modifying existing regulations rather than abolishing them altogether."

Havana Cigar Strike Settled.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The strike of cigarmakers was settled this morning. The men asked on what conditions they could return to work, and the masters replied that they could return on the conditions existing before the strike. This reply they accepted, and on Tuesday they will return. The cost of the strike to the manufacturers has been practically nothing. The strikers themselves have lost $100,000.

THE REV. L. D. SENEZ DEAD.

Rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City.

The Rev. Louis D. Senez, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died at the rectory yesterday from debility, incident to old age. He had been failing for nearly two years, but was still able to look after the details of the parish work, and it was not until Saturday morning that he broke down utterly.

Father Senez was born in Paris in 1813. His parents were wealthy, and he being the only child, inherited an ample fortune at their death. For this reason he never received any salary from the churches to which he had been attached, and the surplus of his own income was expended in church work and charity.

Father Senez was educated at the College of St. Sulpice, and was ordained in 1840. He came to this country shortly afterward and was appointed curate of a church in Cincinnati. From there he was removed to New York, where, in 1849, he distinguished himself by his heroic work among cholera patients. Archbishop Hughes was so impressed by his services that he made him rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark. While there he established several new churches in various parts of the State.

Among the altar boys of St. Patrick's Church at the time was Michael Corrigan, now Archbishop of New York. A firm friendship was then formed and the Archbishop paid several visits to Father Senez during the time his failing health confined him to the rectory.

Father Senez was sent to St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, in 1850, the parish having been then recently established by the Rev. John Kelly. The present edifice was built by Father Senez. Father Senez also established St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and St. Michael's Children's Home.

The arrangements for the funeral will be made by Vicar General O'Connor, who has charge of the diocese in the absence of Bishop Wigger.

One of the colleagues of Father Senez, when he was a student at St. Sulpice, was Bishop Goesbrand, who died at Burlington, Vt., recently, at the age of eighty-eight years. At the time of his death he was the oldest Catholic priest in the United States. Father Senez came next.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL BOARDS.

Schedule of Important Events in Greater City's Educational System.

A number of important events in the public school system of this city take place this week. In the first place all of the borough School Boards reorganize, and elect officers for the ensuing school year. All the boards meet Wednesday for that purpose. The hour for meeting is 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the School Boards of Manhattan and the Bronx, for Brooklyn, and for Queens. The Richmond School Board meets at 8 o'clock in the evening. Joseph J. Little, it is said, will be re-elected President of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx. Charles E. Robertson and John T. Burke will most probably be re-elected Presidents, respectively, of the Brooklyn and Richmond School Boards. Queens is the only School Board that will have a new President. This is due to the fact that Mayor Van Wyck did not reappoint as Commissioner F. De Hass Simonson, who was President of the Queens School Board.

The School Boards for Manhattan and the Bronx and for Brooklyn will also on Wednesday elect their representatives to the Central Board. The representatives for Manhattan and the Bronx in the Central Board for the ensuing year will probably be the same as they are at present, although there is a rumor that ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen intends to resign. The Brooklyn School Board will be called upon to elect two Central Board members in the place of Henry W. Maxwell and J. Edward Swanstrom, who are not candidates for reappointment.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx will also take action in regard to the salary schedule for 1900, which has not yet been arranged. It will likewise elect a Secretary.

The Central Board will meet and elect its officers on Feb. 19. On the same day the Trustees of the City College and Normal College will reorganize.

The Glenlivet Whisky

(Registered Trade Mark "GLENLIVET.")

George & John Gordon Smith of the Glenlivet Distillery

Beg to intimate that Glenlivet is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the First and is now the Only Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and that they are the Sole Manufacturers of Glenlivet Whisky.

Sole Consignees,
Andrew Usher & Co., W. Nicolson St., Edinburgh.
Sole Agent for U. S. A.,
G. S. Nicholas, 43 Beaver St., New York.

The Glenlivet Distillery, Glenlivet, Scotland.
Established 1824.

LONGER SESSION AT ALBANY.

A Mass of Important Legislation Likely to Keep Members in Albany After March 25.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—While the usual predictions have been made that the Legislature will adjourn sine die about March 25, the great number of bills of vast importance as yet unconsidered and which call for protracted debate seem to indicate that the Legislature will hardly conclude its labors by that time. It has been predicted by a man of long legislative experience and thoroughly familiar with the situation that the date of final adjournment will be nearer April 25 than March 25.

Such bills as the Mortgage Tax bill of the special taxation committee, the Treat bill, taxing savings banks' deposits; the Charter Revision Commission bill for New York City, the Lewis bill repealing the Horton law, the Brennan Bridge and Tunnel bill for New York City, and many others, some of which will be fought on party lines, are still in committee. Many others of equal or greater importance are anticipated, among them the bill of the Canal Advisory Commission for the appropriation of $60,000,000 for the canal improvements.

The great number of corporation bills already introduced are a subject of frequent comment. They are of a varied nature, and attack corporate interests in many different forms. All of these will, of course, be fought as stubbornly as possible. The various propositions for tax legislation will not be easily disposed of as was indicated in the opposition to the Stranahan mortgage tax bill at the hearing last week. Senator Stranahan, however, is hopeful of its passage, and is much encouraged by the fact that the State Grange, representing the agricultural interests, has given it its indorsement.

The Appropriation bill, introduced early, is still in committee and with little prospect that it will soon find its way into the House. The Finance Committee of each house has held almost daily sessions and found it a most perplexing proposition. Despite the determination to keep down the tax rate the demands for large appropriations are almost extraordinary. Bills are now before the committees for the establishment of two new State institutions and for the creation of at least two new State departments, all of which call for large appropriations. In addition to this the rural interests for which the Legislature always manifests the greatest consideration have demanded an appropriation of $1,000,000 for an extension of the good roads system.

Gov. Roosevelt frankly told the delegates who appeared before him that it was the policy of the Legislature on the eve of a Presidential and general election to keep the tax rate down as low as possible, but stated to them that if it were made clear to him that the great agricultural interests, which must bear the burden of the tax, wanted this appropriation he should be obliged to approve it.

Legislation has not yet progressed to a state which will require lengthy sessions of either house during the present week. The bills which have thus far found their way upon the calendar are generally of a local character, which will arouse little opposition and require little time for passage. The bulk of the work during the week will therefore be confined to the committees.

BOY SHOOTS BABY COUSIN.

Little Timothy Crowley Playfully Points Revolver at Marie Mahony and It Explodes, Killing Her.

Marie Mahony, the two-year-old daughter of Michael Mahony, the proprietor of the Six Nations Hotel, at 318 Spring Street, on the northwest corner of Greenwich Street, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by her seven-year-old cousin, Timothy Crowley, the son of Michael Crowley, of 116 King Street. The boy was in ignorance of the fact that the pistol he handled was loaded. He was taken to the Macdougal Street Station and was afterward sent to the rooms of the Gerry Society.

The boy visited his uncle and his little cousin yesterday as he was wont to do frequently, for the two families are on the most intimate terms, the boy being like a son to the father of the girl. The children were left in one of the rooms on the top floor of the hotel to play. The room where they were is one of those occupied by the employes of the establishment. According to the boy's story, he found a revolver on the floor of the room. This he picked up and playfully placed the muzzle at the breast of his tiny playmate. Before he knew what had happened the revolver exploded, and the child fell backward upon the floor.

Mrs. Mahony, who was on one of the lower floors at the time, heard the report of the pistol, and ran up the stairs into the room where the children were. She found her daughter dead, with her frightened companion near her. Patrolman Patrick F. Murphy of the Macdougal Street Station was summoned and he called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Fitch responded and pronounced the child dead.

The boy told the police that he picked up the revolver on the floor of the room in which he was playing with his cousin. The father of the dead child said that he did not blame the child. The revolver is the property, it is supposed, of one of the bartenders in the hotel who occupied the room in which the shooting happened.

Harrison's Steel Works Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—The forging department of the Atha Illingworth Steel Works, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Harrison, which was visited by fire at midnight, was a scene of chaos today. The upper portion of the big building was entirely gone and much of the valuable machinery had been destroyed. The firemen, who had a hard job owing to the light water pressure, were kept at work on the burning building until nearly daylight. The loss is about $25,000.

NAVY YARD BUILDING BURNED.

Early Morning Fire Causes $100,000 Loss—Valuable Records Saved.

A fire occurred in building No. 7 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard early yesterday morning, which caused a loss of about $100,000. Of this amount $50,000 is the damage to the building and $50,000 to the electrical apparatus stored on the first floor. Valuable records and papers belonging to the Electrical Equipment Department, which were stored in a cabinet built into the wall on the third floor, escaped destruction. Officials of the yard said yesterday that if these records had been destroyed it would have required ten years to replace them.

Building No. 7 is a three-story brick structure, 50 feet in width and 175 feet long. The offices of the Department of Yards and Docks were on the third floor, and those of the Electrical Equipment Bureau on the second floor. The court-martial room was also on the second floor. Most of the dances given at the yard have been held on this floor of the building. On the ground floor was stored a large amount of electrical equipment material.

The fire occurred shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and is believed to have been caused by a defective electric light wire. Three alarms were turned in, but the fire had gutted the three floors before it could be extinguished. Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the yard, was slightly cut on the chin while the fire was in progress. The injury amounted to nothing more than a mere scratch, and the Admiral was greatly put out by a report to the effect that he had been seriously injured.

"Executor's Absolute Sale,"

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

Exhibition closes to-morrow at noon.

This DAY: 9 until 6 — This EVENING: 7.30 until 10

THE

Art Collection

OF THE LATE

Henry Hilton

The Valuable

Modern Paintings

BY EMINENT

European Masters,

Will be Sold

To-morrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday Evenings at 8 o'Clock

AT CHICKERING HALL

Admission Free. No Reserved Seats.

AND THE

Statuary, Bronzes, Elaborate Clocks and Clock Sets, Grand Sevres Vases, European Ceramics, Sterling Silver, Costly Table Services, Furniture and Other Artistic Property.

Will be sold to-morrow (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock,

at the

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

Madison Square South, New York.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, . Managers.

Knickerbocker

AUCTION ROOMS, 8 WEST 28TH ST.

C. E. Smith, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

DAY, 9 TO 6. EVENINGS, 7:30 TO 10,

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

High Class Modern and Antique

OIL PAINTINGS

BY CELEBRATED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MASTERS,

FORMED BY

Captain J. R. Craigen.

ALSO EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF ESTATE OF

HANNAH M. VON REED,

BY ORDER OF G. M. VAN BOSKIRK, EXECUTOR, WITH OTHER ADDITIONS.

THE ABOVE ALSO INCLUDES MANY FINE EXAMPLES OF THE

EARLY DUTCH, FLEMISH, ITALIAN, ENGLISH AND SPANISH SCHOOLS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, Feb. 14, 15 & 16,

PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

WINDOW DRESSER'S DEATH.

Morphine Bottle Found and the Police Allege a Suicide.

Charles E. Witherell, a window dresser, twenty-five years old, died yesterday morning at 151 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and it is thought by the police that he committed suicide by taking morphine.

The young man lived with his sister, Mrs. C. B. Creighton, and the sister's husband. Saturday night Witherell went to bed at the usual hour, and seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. Yesterday morning, when he did not appear for breakfast, his sister went to his room. There she found him dead. Beside the bed was a small bottle which had contained morphine. There was also a letter.

The police investigated the case, and, although the family could not understand why the man should have wished to end his life, decided that the man had committed suicide. Coroner Fitzpatrick went to the house later in the day and viewed the body. He took the letter away, saying that he would make it public after an autopsy had been performed on the body.

Firemen Commended for Bravery.

Fire Chief Croker has received a report from Acting Deputy Chief Ahearn mentioning acts of bravery on the part of several firemen at a recent fire at 415 West Fifty-seventh Street. This report places the men in competition for the standard Fire Department medals. The men whose acts are commended are Fireman Thomas Malavey of Engine Company No. 40, Assistant Foreman John E. Andareise, Fireman McGuire, Fireman George K. Burns of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, and Fireman Frederick W. Deissroth of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. On the recommendation of Chief Croker the names of these firemen will be placed on the roll of merit of the department.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Complaints to be Entered Against Contractor John Pierce.

William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters reported yesterday to the Central Federated Union on the strikes of men of his union on works conducted by Contractor John Pierce. He said that Mr. Pierce had promised to pay the men who worked at one of the quarries that supplies stone for the Chicago Post Office $3.60 for an eight-hour day, but did not keep his word, and the strike was renewed. On the new Hall of Records in New York, continued Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Pierce got $500,000 preference in his contract because he used Hallowell, Me., granite, but he still refused to pay the men union wages, and when the men struck Mr. Pierce told them that he could get an extension of ten years on his work. Mr. O'Brien asked that a complaint against Mr. Pierce be sent to President McKinley in regard to the Chicago Post Office work, and that another complaint against the contractor be sent to Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, asking him to compel Mr. Pierce to pay union wages to the men on the Hall of Records. The meeting granted the request.

Delegate Maruslick of the Cigarmakers reported that 175 cigarmakers had struck in the factory of Samuel I. Davis, at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A. The strikers, who were Cubans and Bohemians, he said, had picketed the factory, but the proprietors repeatedly assaulted the pickets. The strikers, he said, had been replaced by Chinamen and negroes.

Delegate George Warner of the International Machinists had some words of praise for Bridge Commissioner Shea. The machinists and tool men employed in the bridge shop, he said, were getting low wages, and when Delegate Warner remonstrated Commissioner Shea at once increased the wages to the union standard.

Delegate Joseph Barondess reported that the actors' strike at the People's Theatre had been settled.

Insurance Man Dying in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 11.—James Thomas, Central American agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, is reported dangerously ill at Leon, Nicaragua. It is feared that he will not recover.

FILIPINOS AGAIN ACTIVE

Harass Americans by Shooting Burning Arrows Into Albay.

GUERRILLA WAR CONTINUES

Three Expeditions Against the Insurgents Are on Foot—Several Americans Wounded.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—Of late the insurgents in Albay Province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned. They encamp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops sally against them, they scatter, returning when the Americans retire.

The Filipinos shoot burning arrows, and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Indeed, most of the larger towns in that province are practically deserted, except by the garrisons. Scarcely any of the inhabitants return to their homes. They are camping in the interior, and it is supposed armed insurgents prevent them going back. It is reported that there is much suffering among them owing to lack of food.

As a result of these conditions the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered, and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is quite inacessible.

Gen. Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the Provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines, going there on transports. Many insurgents retreated to that part of the island from Cavite and Batangas Provinces.

Another expedition will soon start to garrison towns along the north coast of the Island of Mindanao, and a third is proceeding northward from Subig, in which district, it is reported, Gen. Alejandrino, who has recovered from his wound, has assembled a large force of insurgents.

Guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. Gen. Schwan, while returning to Manila, with his staff and an escort of a hundred cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five men wounded.

Lieut. Col. Beacom, with six companies of the Forty-second Infantry, had a two-hours' fight with Gen. Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong Province, near the lake. Here also the insurgents were dispersed, but the Americans had several wounded, among them a Captain.

SMALLPOX IN LUZON.

Two American Officers Have Died and Several Soldiers Are Ill—Eight Plague Cases Reported.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—Smallpox is prevalent among the natives along the railroad and in the towns on the northern coast. Two American officers have died of the disease, and several soldiers have been stricken.

The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, however, and business and social life are undisturbed.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN MANILA.

Chaplain Wells Says 400 Saloons Opened Since Americans Came.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Frank M. Wells, Chaplain of the First Regiment of Volunteers, who has just returned from the Philippine Islands, spoke in Garfield Memorial Church to-day under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the liquor question in the Philippine Islands. He declared that since the Americans took Manila 400 places where liquor is sold had sprung up there, while before the Americans came to the Islands Manila had only three saloons.

The Filipinos, he asserted, spoke well of the American soldiers, save that they said the Americans were "bad people" when they had drunk too much liquor. Whisky, he said, was sold in the barracks at Iloilo not over fifteen feet from his headquarters until he put an end to it by complaining to the Colonel and Provost Marshal.

The transport Indiana, on which he had returned to the United States, he characterized as a "whisky transport," and he said that he had unsuccessfully attempted to have the sale of liquor on transports stopped while in the Philippines.

METHODIST STUDENTS REVOLT.

They Attack Professors at Boston and Appeal to the Bishops.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The movement by disaffected students against the doctrines of Methodism as taught at the Boston University School of Theology, which was formerly directed against Prof. Hinckley W. Mitchell, has now taken the form of an organized attempt by the dissenting students to weaken the standing of the school, and an attack has been made upon W. R. Warren, Prof. Henry Sheldon, and Dr. Borden P. Browne.

Prof. Mitchell, after repeated requests for an answer to the charges against him, has at last made a reply covering the charges in a full and, to the authorities of the institution, very satisfactory manner. He explains his teachings and gives his reasons and authorities for his ideas.

The attack by the dissenting students has taken the form of a documentary appeal to the Bishops and to the Methodist Church in general. This contains over 100 pages, and starts out with the question: "Shall Methodism remain Wesleyan in type, and evangelical?" The direct appeal to the Bishops maintains the following propositions:

That the views held by the professors should seek the indorsement and encouragement of the Church whose doctrines they covertly seek to revolutionize is astounding; that skepticism concerning a supernatural revelation should seek the friendship of a Church under the nurture of its own vows, and altars, is beyond credence.

But that such skepticism should fortify itself in two of the Methodist schools and seek to become the chief tutor of theology and thought, and furnish the Methodist ministry with its doubts and negatives for a life work on evangelism is beyond reasonable comprehension.

The appeal claims that "The twentieth century movement" must languish and the power of the Church must fall if the ministry of Methodism learn to deny the authority of the Word of God, to reject vicariousness of the Atonement, and to accommodate the claims of Jesus Christ to a Unitarian conception. It asserts further the teachings of Prof. Mitchell embody all these divergences from Scriptural truth, and that in them he is supported by his colleagues, Prof. Sheldon and Dr. Borden P. Browne.

The reply of Prof. Mitchell is in letter form to President Warren, and explains his views in a manner satisfactory to the trustees, professors, and Dr. Warren. Upon the receipt of the letter, Dr. Warren sent a copy of each to the disaffected students. Prof. Mitchell says:

"A protest is made against a narrow one-sided presentation of views concerning the Old Testament. I am accused of teaching that a belief in the Diety of Christ is not necessary for salvation. This is correct, and in so teaching I have the support of the founder of Methodism. John Wesley, and I am proud to be his follower.

"I am reported to have said that a man may be saved through believing another, without any knowledge of, or teaching about Christ. This is only another way of putting the Wesleyan doctrine, my idea being that the Highest that one knew might be a human being taken as an ideal. I am said to have belittled the significance of the death of Christ. I prefer to speak of salvation through Christ, rather than lay the whole stress on His death, and in this I follow Wesley.

"I shall have to plead guilty to the charge of believing that some of the stories in the first chapters of Genesis are more or less legendary. The statement with reference to my view of the Sabbath is another misrepresentation. I do not believe that the world was actualy created in the length of time given."

The document will be considered by the Board of Bishops at its next meeting in Chicago, the latter part of April, and in the meantime the matter will have to rest.

PLAN TO CURE DRUNKARDS.

Mr. Weekes Will Offer a Bill for a State Institution for Victims of Alcohol and Drugs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—An attempt is to be made at the present session of the Legislature to establish a reformatory asylum, under State management, for habitual users of alcohol and narcotic drugs. Mr. Weekes of New York has a bill which has been prepared by the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which he will offer in the Assembly some day this week.

This measure, which, it is said, has the approval of many persons interested in temperance work, provides for an appropriation of $5,000 to establish an institution for the treatment of persons of both sexes, who are addicted to the use of spirits and drugs.

The bill calls for a board of management, one representative from each judicial district in the State, and an additional member each from the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie. The managers are to be appointed by the Governor, and are to receive compensation during the time they are engaged in making plans for the institution. After it is ready for the reception of inmates, the managers are to serve without pay, each for a term of three years.

The institution is to have accommodations for 300 inmates. Each case is to be studied individually, and compared with others. Incurables will not be admitted. Persons will be committed for terms of five years, but it is proposed to have a parole system similar to the one now in use at the Elmira Reformatory. A system of labor and discipline for inmates will also be adopted.

Commitments will be made by Magistrates, although persons seeking to enter for the purposes of treatment will be accepted. The cost of maintenance of inmates will be charged against the counties from which the commitments were made.

The advocates of the bill say they think that the adoption of this plan will result in a better knowledge of alcoholism and narcotism and of the methods for prevention.

THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quite recently a number of articles have appeared in the daily papers upon the sanitarium control of the tubercular cases of the State. While the pro and contra arguments of the various writers have, in the main, been well taken, it appears to the writer that not only the community at large, but the medical profession as well, are in a measure gaining a false impression as to the possibilities of such institutions. To the writer's mind, the impression conveyed is that by the establishment of State sanitaria or camping grounds, as isolated dwelling places for tubercular cases, the spread of the disease will be greatly diminished and thereby the number of cases within the State reduced until, finally, the disease will no longer be found within the State. Theoretically, this might be so were it possible to secure sufficient territory upon which to erect an adequate number of sanitaria to accommodate every case within the State. To this must be added the necessity for laws, the enforcement of which would make possible the detection of every tubercular case within the State and its compulsory residence within the limits of this detention station until completely cured or released by death. Otherwise, the isolation scheme would be incomplete and ineffectual. This is not all that must be done. A measure must be provided making possible the exclusion of all tubercular cases attempting to enter the State from adjoining States or foreign countries.

With these three weighty problems facing us, that which is perfectly feasible from a purely theoretical standpoint becomes absolutely impossible if an attempt is made to practically inaugurate it. Furthermore, in the writer's opinion, the number of cases of tuberculosis in the State, as computed by Dr. Vedder and others, namely, 50,000, is far too low. One hundred and fifty thousand will come much nearer to the actual facts. This being the case, it would require an expenditure of $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 annually to maintain this population of tubercular cases, not to mention the cost of grounds and buildings. The comfortably situated class might be compelled to furnish means for their own support, but the indigent class would still be very large and a heavy tax upon the resources of the State. It is hardly within the scope of reason to assume that the state is prepared to undertake this enormous outlay for an experiment that from the outset must prove a failure. That such an experiment must prove a failure is evidenced by the impossibility of securing the passage of an act making it compulsory for every tubercular subject to live isolated from family, home, and friends, and in the tubercular district of the State. Assuming it were possible to secure from the State the money and the passage of the necessary laws, it would then be absolutely impossible to prevent the constant entrance into the State of tubercular cases from other States and countries.

These lines have not been written with the intention of belittling the sanitarium and isolation project for the care of the tubercular subjects. On the contrary, they have been inspired by the desire to call attention to just what the sanitarium plan will accomplish. It will make a more comfortable home for a limited number of the tubercular cases existing within the borders of our State. If the State sees fit to purchase within its limits land the most favorably situated for the prolongation of the life and the final cure of the tubercular subjects, it is a most commendable charity and should have the support of every one interested in the care of the indigent sick. Let us understand, however, that the proposed sanitaria are to be homes for those who are unable to care for themselves. There is great need for this kind of charitable institution in connection not only with tuberculosis, but with many other diseased conditions. Hospitals for the acutely sick are more than abundant, but homes for incurables and convalescents absolutely unable to support themselves are very greatly needed. If we look at these proposed sanitaria from this point of view, and not with the false idea that they will materially arrest the spread of tuberculosis within the State, we shall not be disappointed, but be pleased to see a part, at least, of suffering humanity made more comfortable than under existing conditions.

While it is true that much has been and can be accomplished in the line of prevention by proper attention to destruction of the sputa, much more can be accomplished by thorough education in the line of hygiene and dietetics. Although tuberculosis has been listed as an infectious or contagious disease simply because it requires final inoculation with the tubercle bacillus, it is not infectious and contagious in the sense that typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, &c., are. In the vast majority of instances tuberculosis requires prolonged lowering of the general nutrition, followed by a localized deterioration at some point of the body before a successful inoculation can be produced. This lowering of nutrition may, in a limited number of instances, be speedily wholly acquired after birth, but more frequently this deterioration in constitution is handed down from generation to generation. Still, it is a well-known fact that tuberculosis is never inherited; that is, the child is never born infected with tubercle bacilli; the germ is always acquired by inoculation after birth. The time at which inoculation occurs is from the fourth week after birth onward up to the twentieth year, when the maximum of frequency is attained. From this age on its frequency declines. Another interesting fact in connection with the inoculation is that it rarely occurs directly from one individual to another. This being true, it can be asserted and proved that the tubercular habit can be, as it were, fed into or out of a family. By this it is understood that by proper diet and hygienic surroundings the soil within the system can be made favorable for the growth of the tubercle bacilli, thus establishing the disease known as tuberculosis. On the other hand, the soil can be developed into one which will not support the growth of the bacilli, even if they are introduced into the system. Regulation of the diet can be most easily accomplished, but the correction of hygienic surroundings is more difficult, and often taxes science and practical medicine to their utmost. Nevertheless, these obstacles can be overcome. Even Nature, unaided by medical skill, is said to secure complete or partial healing in about 15 per cent. of the population. Instruction to help Nature to increase this percentage of cures must begin prior to marriage and be closely carried out all the way along through succeeding generations. While this is in a large measure theoretical and often very hard to accomplish in our overcrowded cities, it is still quite within the range of the possible, much more so than the eradication of tuberculosis by quarantine and isolation.

In conclusion, it can justly be said that the chief advances that have been made in the treatment of tuberculosis have come through improvement in the dietetic and hygienic management of the disease rather than through specific medication.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, M. D.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

THE ERIE CANAL'S RIVAL

St. Lawrence Waterway Will Bid for Freight Traffic.

MONTREAL AS A GRAIN CENTRE

The Conners Agreement Is the Subject of Conjecture and Protest—Plans for Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Plans long cherished for the growth of Canadian waterway commerce, and especially for the development of trade at this port, will have a practical test in the coming season, which will be closely watched by shipping interests on both sides of the boundary line and throughout the grain and lumber regions tributary to lake commerce. The St. Lawrence chain of canals, giving fourteen feet of water from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to this city, will for the first time be put to practical use. Great results are expected, involving, from the lake region, a large diversion of business which has heretofore sought the seaboard by American routes. The reason for this expectation is that the water route this way will be shorter, quicker, and perhaps cheaper than by the Erie Canal.

With fourteen feet of water to the great lakes and twenty-seven feet to Quebec, the port is better equipped than ever before for ocean business. Government improvements are under way in the harbor, and in the channel. They will result in the expenditure of $10,000,000 in the harbor and $6,000,000 in the channel, providing the east end of the harbor with new docks and the channel to Quebec with thirty feet of water. The local Harbor Commissioners have arranged for piers of concrete, and hope that within two years the entire water front may be so supplied. This will do away with the antiquated wooden piers, which the Spring floods always submerge and from which sheds and other structures must always be removed in seasons of high water.

Operations of the Conners syndicate occupy the foreground just now in the river and harbor outlook. While general improvement is calculated to bring trade, here is a concrete instance of definite undertaking on which hope of substantial increase is based. William J. Conners of Buffalo has made a contract with the Harbor Commissioners in which, in consideration of a grant for forty years of the river front at Windmill Point, near the mouth of the Lachine Canal, and also a grant below St. Mary's current, at the eastern end of the harbor, the syndicate will build elevators and warehouses to cost in the aggregate $4,100,000 on the basis of values prevailing on Jan. 9, 1900, when the contract was signed.

There are two sites at Windmill Point on which elevators and warehouses with a capacity of 6,000,000 bushels of grain must be built at a cost of $2,600,000. At the east end of the harbor $1,500,000 must be expended for similar structures of a capacity yet to be determined. The contract provides that work of construction shall begin "as soon as the condition thereof respectively permits," meaning when the new piers shall be made ready by the Government.

There is another covenant in the contract providing that in the first season after the depth of water at Port Colborne, at the lower end of the Welland Canal, near Buffalo, shall be eighteen or twenty feet on a sufficient area to allow large lake vessels to tranship their cargo, "there will be transported to Montreal and handled through the elevators and facilities of the allottees at least 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, or the equivalent in weight of other freight and * * * that should the allottees in any three consecutive years after the first year in which by this agreement they are bound to handle through the elevators and facilities of the allottees 35,000,000 bushels of wheat annually or its equivalent as aforesaid, in weight of other freight * * * fail to handle for three years an aggregate of 105,000,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in other freight, the allottees hereby bind themselves to pay to the Commissioners an amount equal to the wharfage rates on the deficiency required to make up the said 105,000,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in other freight and such amount shall be payable within ninety days after the closing of the navigation season in each third year."

The wharves must be kept in good order by the allottees, and every vessel or barge, by whomsoever owned or controlled, shall have its regular turn at the wharves or elevators. Rates for unloading, storing, and handling must be publicly posted, reasonable, uniform for all carriers, and always under the supervision of the Harbor Commissioners.

The exact terms of the contract are significant, because already they are variously construed. The Harbor Commissioners intended to provide that Mr. Conners should bring here new business equivalent to 35,000,000 bushels of grain after the first year of operation. Many think that the language of the contract simply binds him to handle that quantity of freight, and that since he is likely to have superior elevator and warehouse facilities he might meet his obligations out of present receipts without bringing a bushel of freight here.

He is bound to spend for elevators and warehouses $4,100,000. As he has announced that his company will have only $4,000,000, and that in addition to what it may do here it will build seven lake steamers and fourteen barges as large as can be floated through the fourteen-foot St. Lawrence canals, his scheme of finance is not clear.

Allusion in the contract to an increased depth of water at Port Colborne implies an understanding, not expressed in writing, with the Ottawa authorities. How well this understanding conserves Canadian interests may be judged from Mr. Conners's declared intention to construct at Port Colborne an elevator and warehouse costing $1,000,000. New construction implies high prices for labor and material. Considering that there are elevators at Buffalo on islands, without rail connection and practically useless, which he might buy for a fraction of their cost or rent at his own price, and which are distant only a few miles from Port Colborne, the Port Colborne arrangement shows that the Ottawa authorities made terms to suit themselves.

With transfers at Buffalo, American boats might be loaded for Montreal, but when that business is to be done at Port Colborne, only Canadian bottoms can be used for Montreal trade. His Welland and St. Lawrence barges must thus be new, as well as his Port Colborne elevator.

This undertaking will involve so much of an expenditure in addition to that for which he has contracted with the Harbor Commissioners here that light on his resources would be not unwelcome. There has been talk of backing by Pillsbury, Armour, and other lake shippers, but it lacks confirmation. As Mr. Conners has never been a carrier, but merely a handler of grain, doubt is expressed as to his intention now to depart from his own field. Intimations are thrown out that English capital may be attracted to the valuable concession he is supposed to own, and that he may be persuaded to surrender his share in it at a satisfactory price.

The contract now stands him $50,000 deposited with the Harbor Commissioners for its faithful performance. It has also attached to him as allottees Richard Hartcourt, who represents Welland in the Dominion Parliament and who will presumably see that Port Colborne, in his district, gets all its rights, and Alfred Brunet of this city, who is supposed to look out for Montreal interests.

Opposition to the contract has taken the form of an application for an injunction on the ground that the Harbor Commissioners had no right to alienate a valuable water front for forty years. Nothing has come of the move, but factional feeling has divided on political lines. Developments in any quarter relating to the subject will be awaited with interest.

Accuses Bellevue Officials.

Charges against some of the officials of Bellevue Hospital will be preferred this morning before Commissioner John W. Keller, as the result of an alleged delay in surrendering the body of a patient. Arthur Armand, an undertaker of 305 East Twenty-sixth Street, will be the complainant. Armand says he went to the Morgue Thursday to get the body of Margaret Bidner, seventeen years old, who lived at 84 Sheriff Street, and who died that day in the erysipelas ward. He claims the delivery of the body was unnecessarily delayed, causing him to postpone the funeral service, after the relatives and friends of the girl had gathered at the house where it was to be held. The authorities at Bellevue refuse to discuss the case. The body of the girl was in the Morgue last night.

Missouri Man Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—J. Schutz, a wealthy St. Louis County wine grower, was shot from ambush and mortally wounded tonight while seated near a window reading a newspaper at his home a few miles northwest of Clayton. The assailant escaped. The cause for the shooting is a mystery.

JOHN M. CLAYTON—WISE STATESMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your recent thoughtful leaders you invited expressions upon the treaty now before the Senate.

There are several ideas connected with it which I have not yet seen stated, and your courtesy is invited for their brief presentation.

Fifty years ago, when there was a great disparity between the powers of the United States and of Great Britain, that wise and wrongly abused statesman John M. Clayton negotiated the prudent and beneficial "Clayton-Bulwer treaty." Wise for the time when it was made, and wise ever since up to the time when it became both desirable and possible for the United States to build the canal alone. And it is only now that that time has come to us.

Then, Great Britain had a protectorate over a part of the country through which the canal would pass; then contemplated an extension of her protectorate; and was then, as ever since, and now, rich enough and strong enough to build alone and absolutely control the canal.

Mr. Clayton's wise foresight not alone effectually prevented such a calamity to us, but in the true lines of the Monroe doctrine excluded Great Britain from any extension of her protectorate—at least in the region of the canal—except with the approval of the United States. And it should be remembered that what is now called the "Monroe Doctrine" was first suggested by the great English statesman Canning, and then adopted and proclaimed by President Monroe.

Nor can I recall, at this writing, any instance since the date of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty when Great Britain has made any effort to extend her territory in America beyond what it was when the Canning-Monroe doctrine was first formulated.

As I read the facts, past and pending, English statesmen have had close sympathy with our statesmen in their resolve not to look with equanimity upon any incroachment upon American soil by European powers. England desires no more territory for herself in America, and was pleased when we shut out Maximilian; was by no means angry when the Venezuelan proclamation asserted the Monroe doctrine against England, and will heartily sympathize with us if we shall ever have occasion to vindicate that doctrine against any other European power.

No—it is ungrateful to abuse the bridge that carried us safely over a dangerous place. Certainly the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been a safe bridge for us over the fifty years when approaching and realizing civil war and when our negligible rank among the great powers forbade us to build the canal alone.

What strides have we taken since 1850! From a civil war lasting four years, in which the greatest authenticated battles occurred—when the largest and best armies were engaged—in which there were eleven engagements in each of which the loss was greater than in all of South Africa on both sides—our people have emerged united, strong, prosperous, and invincible. Prior to Cleveland's Venezuelan message, the views of American statesmen were unknown and unheeded in the councils of Europe. Then came the shortest and most triumphant of wars—that with Spain. Then, with the treaty which gave us the "fairest islands of the sea," came the full-blown recognition of America as a power foremost among those of the first class. Then the East came to join our West.

Then, and not till then, was it judicious for us to wed the Atlantic to the Pacific by creating a new "arm of the sea." Now our people are unanimous in their desire to see that mighty wedding; its fairest offspring will be the realization that the East and the West are one.

Upon first reading the text of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty I felt that it needed an amendment reserving to the United States the right to exclude the vessels of any power at war with it. But reflection dissipates that feeling. The right of self-defense is a birthright and needs no charter.

When, as proposed, England and the United States unite in requesting the great powers to join in guaranteeing the absolute neutrality of the canal in war, and equal rights to all for its use in war or peace, it becomes sure that such a guarantee will be made. And who would dare to interfere with the welfare and success of the canal under such a guarantee? And they depend upon the management of the United States. Let any power seek to make a breach of neutrality, as by keeping a fleet in or near it, and all the other fleets would attack at once. An attack upon the United States is an attack upon the canal.

The cost of adequate fortifications of the two ends of the canal, of its locks, &c., would be far greater than that of doubling our navy. And it would be practically impossible to so fortify 180 miles as to prevent half a score of bright and brave men from blowing up locks so as to suspend the operations of the canal. No adverse Admiral would be so insane as to pass his fleet into a canal through an enemy's country. Such sublime trust in an enemy would be damnable folly.

Primarily, the object of the canal is to improve commerce. Only since the race of the Oregon has the military side of the question come into great prominence. England's chief guard of the Suez Canal is at Gibraltar, separated by the whole length of the Mediterranean Sea. Our bases of naval supplies are very close to our canal.

But the United States is to build and own the entire canal—contributing the whole cost.

I do not read the treaty as providing that in case the United States should be at war that it must not forbid its adversary's war vessels to use the canal, to forbid the United States from excluding its foes from the canal which connects its own shores by a canal of its own construction, upon its own territory, is a power so strange that it cannot rest upon any basis less than an explicit statement to that effect. There is no such statement in the treaty.

If France and Germany become belligerents both alike may use the canal, free from blockade, and so with all other signatory belligerents. But if France and the United States become belligerents, what then? Would not the easement of France in that canal determine the instant she attempted to use it for the injury of the United States, which built, owned, and maintained it? Even if there were a specific treaty with France for the use of the canal on the same terms as the most favored nation, and war arose between us, the treaty would be suspended as a natural result of the first act of war. Treaties are like other laws, silent in war: Inter arma silent leges.

But even in the case supposed, would not the sanctity of the canal, as an arm of the sea, given to mankind by the Americans, be so high in the esteem of the nations, as to make them declare: "America gave us the canal—we will not permit you to use the canal to her disadvantage as a road for your war vessels against her." "If you will fight her, it must be outside of the canal she made and gave to all of us." "You shall not use as a weapon against her America's noble gift."

It would be interesting to see the growth of altruism in regard to the use of waterways, ever since the Vienna Congress, in 1815, declaring that rivers separating or going through territories of different powers should be free for commercial purposes at uniform rates.

Later on the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the River Plate, the Amazon, the Congo, the Niger, the Yukon, &c., were put in the same condition of freedom.

Whether from justice, or from interest almost all the rivers of the civilized world are "free" rivers.

So is that artificial river, the Suez Canal, and so is to be our American canal.

Nations, as well as individuals, are perceiving that whatever benefits a neighbor benefits one's self. No longer is it deemed policy to ruin your neighbor in order to benefit yourself.

The world is swiftly recognizing the wisdom of altruism. And so it is that our action in behalf of humanity and good government in the American-Spanish war, and our policy toward Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and Great Britain's policy for the same ends in the Anglo-Boer war commend themselves to the judgment of all who take a just, broad, and altruistic view of international questions.

I hope that the treaty, after a full, and thoughtful discussion on the lines of statesmanship, and not of mere partisanship, may receive the approval of the Senate, nem. con., with the passage of the Canal bill.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1900.

Series of Six Chess Games.

The series of six games between the Metropolitan chess experts Lipschuetz and Richardson will be begun at the Manhattan Chess Club on Sunday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When the men met at the club yesterday afternoon they agreed upon the following rules to govern these exhibition games: Time limit, forty moves for the first two hours and then at the rate of twenty moves to the hour; days of play, Sundays and Wednesdays. Time, from 2 to 12 on Sundays, with one hour's intermission at 7, and from 8 to 12 on Wednesdays. All adjourned games to be finished at the conclusion of the series.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

A New Furniture Sale.

The adjective "new" correctly qualifies this sale. It is not a continuation of last week's flurry. The motif, the goods involved, the sources from whence they came and the conditions that regulate prices are wholly different.

The leading American Furniture manufacturers have been exhibiting samples of their products in this city. These annual private exhibitions are designed to facilitate and expedite business. They afford retail dealers a chance to see all that is new, elegant and desirable in Furniture without the inconvenience and cost, in time and money, of visiting factories that are located throughout wide-lying distances.

Vast stocks are ordered from the samples on view, and when the exposition closes the samples are sacrificed. It would be absurd and extravagant to pack and ship them back to the factories.

It is because we were large purchasers of such samples that this sale is a prominent feature of our February merchandising. The Furniture is obviously perfect. Each piece was brought to this town to represent the skill and superiority of rival manufacturers. Each piece was expected to win the blue ribbon. Under the circumstances, do you think a mill-owner would enter any but the choicest results of his organization? He knew his goods would be placed side by side with the products of competitors, all eager for the honors of patronage. He knew the trained buyers of retail stores would examine, compare and criticise with merciless disinterestedness. You may rely upon the strength, finish, grace and beauty of every item.

The home furnisher may now buy at less than wholesale rates.

Bargains in Sofas, Arm and Reception Chairs.

Brilliantly polished inlaid mahogany veneered frames, upholstered in velour, plush and satin damask. Choice of nearly a hundred designs.

Parlor Chairs.	Arm Chairs.	Parlor Sofas.
Regular $8.50 qualities at . **$4.49**	Regular $12.50 qualities at . . **$5.99**	Regular $18.50 qualities at . . **$10.99**

Parlor and Library Tables.

Solid and imitation mahogany and oak, over fifty patterns—but only one of a kind.

$2.24 value; price $1.12	$11.99 value; price $5.99
$3.37 value; price $1.68	$14.99 value; price $7.49
$5.24 value; price $3.49	$17.99 value; price $8.99
$7.99 value; price $3.99	$21.99 value; price $10.99
$9.99 value; price $4.99	$23.99 value; price $11.99

Plain and Combination Bookcases.

Solid and imitation mahogany and quartered oak—just half the regular retail prices.

$23.99 value; price $11.99	$34.61 value; price $17.31
$25.21 value; price $12.61	$36.06 value; price $18.03
$28.84 value; price $14.42	$39.09 value; price $19.99
$31.73 value; price $15.87	$41.21 value; price $22.11
$32.44 value; price $16.22	$53.34 value; price $26.67

Large Number of Serving Tables.

Solid quartered oak, some have mirror tops. They will be sold at just hal regular prices.

$18.67 value; price $9.34	$21.63 value; price $10.41
$19.99 value; price $9.99	$23.99 value; price $11.99

The collection includes plenty of Bedroom Suits, Odd Dressers, Chiffonieres and general Parlor Furniture.

Morris Chairs at $3.49.

Solid oak, brass rod, reversible cushion, covered with French cretonne in any color you like best. Very great bargain at $3.49.

Smith's Axminsters and Moquette Carpets.

Ten patterns of Axminsters; Saturday's prices ranged from 89c. to $1.04.
Seven patterns of Moquettes; Saturday's prices ranged from 89c. to 99c.
Your choice now at 86c.

They are styles that we will discontinue. Of some patterns there are only enough to cover an average-sized room; of others you will find sufficient for several rooms—many with borders.

The regular prices elsewhere are $1.00 and $1.25.

Women's Silk Petticoats.

How beautiful these things are—charming to all women; refreshing to the sight of all men.

The Spring wardrobe can contain nothing that feminine fancy holds in higher admiration than Silk Petticoats. The crisp rustle of flounces, the chameleon iridescence of the colorings and the general chic of the garments intrench them securely in your favor. Here is grace; here is cheapness.

Petticoats made of heavy taffeta, finished with umbrella-shaped and corded ruffle **$4.99**	Petticoats, made of rich black taffeta trimmed with accordion plaiting and corded ruffle . . **$5.99**
Petticoats, made of fine taffeta, umbrella-shaped and small tucked and corded perpendicular ruffle . **$5.99**	Petticoats, handsome taffeta, graduated accordion plaiting, pinked ruches on and one above flounce . . **$11.99**

Splendid Sale of Imported Hosiery.

An importer's samples. They had served their purpose. Large quantities had been sold by them. They were of no more practical use to the mills' representative. He was on easy street—had orders for all the factories could produce within a specified time. That's why the samples came to us at sacrifice prices. Mere fractions of their genuine worth. All profit for you.

Five Items for Women.

Imported Cotton, fast black, high-spliced heels and toes, double soles: brought to this country to retail at 25c, our price **15c**

Cotton, fast black, fine gauge, unbleached split, all white or black feet; also extracted polka-dotted effects; both kinds have high-spliced heels and toes; value 30c. our price **19c**

Lisle thread, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, black boots with plain or striped uppers; also fancy cotton and black ingrain lisle, plain and ribbed, high-spliced heels and toes, value 39c . **24c**

Lisle thread, black ingrain, plain, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, unbleached split soles; also fancy ribbed lisle with white-tipped heels and toes; 45c. value, at **29c**

Imported lisle thread, novel and dainty open-work styles, fancy ribbed and lace ankles, high-spliced heels and toes—ideal for Oxford ties; value 60c., our price **34c**

For Men.

Cotton, fast black with split soles; plain black and fancy stripes, double heels and soles; value 25c., at . . **15c**

Cotton, all black, or unbleached split soles; also extracted polka dots and fancy stripes, double heels and toes; value 35c., at **19c**

Lisle and cotton, fancy stripes; also black and plain colors, prettily embroidered in silk, new shades; value 40c., at . **24c**

For Children.

Cotton, fast black, full regular made, finely ribbed, double knees, heels and toes; usual 19c. values, our price. **12c**

Cotton, fast black, made of two-thread yarn, firmly ribbed, double knees, heels and toes; usual 25c. values, our price **15c**

Cotton, fast black and ribbed, split soles, also real Maco yarn, double knees, soles, heels and toes; usual 35c. values, our price **19c**

Women's Silk Waists.

Waists, made of imported wash silks, dress sleeves, front nicely tucked, light blue, pink, cerise and violet . **$2.99**

Waists, made of heavy striped taffeta, dress sleeves, back and stock collar tucked, usual $5.50 quality; our price **$3.49**

Waists, made of rich taffeta, back and front trimmed with clusters of cords, dress sleeves, $6.00 quality, at . . **$4.49**

Waists, made of fancy striped satin and taffeta, dress sleeves, tucked back and front, usual $10.50 quality, at **$6.99**

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on the Federal and State Governments, in Sunday's paper, you conclude that "the intervention of the United States Government in the affairs of the States rests on very narrow ground, and cannot be resorted to except on closely defined conditions."

This is the beautiful theory of the verdant old makers of our Constitution. They counted without their Supreme Court and their President, and these two departments of government, by a species of evolution, have come to absorb all the powers of the so-called sovereign States which have been considered worth absorbing. The Supreme Court of the United States held as far back as 1849 that the President had the power to recognize one of two conflicting State Governments as the lawful one. In Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard 1, Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, and said: "In the case of foreign nations, the Government acknowledged by the President is always recognized in the courts of justice. And this principle has been applied by the act of Congress to the sovereignty in States of the Union."

It would seem to be a strange and grotesque sarcasm that the doctrine of State sovereignty should have been thus invoked to emphasize one of the severest blows ever inflicted upon it. But by a process of "benevolent assimilation" the powers of the President have been increased until he has become one of the most potential rulers of the civilized world. He possesses the right to dismiss his subordinates at will; he has the unqualified power of giving sole expression of the sovereign will of the United States to foreign nations; he has the exclusive power of determining when the necessity has arisen of calling out the State militia; he has absolute control of the standing military and naval establishments; he has the power of recognizing any State Government as the true and lawful one; he has the exclusive power of control over labor organizations when by any possibility the principle of the Inter-State Commerce clause of the Constitution may be regarded by him as involved; he has the power to compromise American relations with foreign nations, and to authorize the invasion of a foreign country, and a blockade of its ports prior to a declaration of war by Congress; he has practically unlimited executive powers in a state of war, and in all but name he is Czar and supreme ruler, with powers of life and death in Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Then what has "the theory of our system," or "the words of our Constitution," or "the records of our courts," got to do with so small a thing as the President's interfering in Kentucky if he shall deem it politic or expedient? We do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, and it has been the knowledge of the imperialist Republicans of Kentucky that the President could do this very thing which has impelled them to appeal to the red hand of force in dealing with the Gubernatorial question.

To a Jefferson Democrat of Virginia, born and bred to a belief in the written Constitution, and to the doctrine that all powers not expressly conferred on the Federal Government thereby were reserved to the States, there is a species of delight in seeing Hoar and the New England "anti-imperialists" so called, in the agonies of their opposition to what has become the inevitable result of their construction of the Constitution and that of their New England political forbears.

"The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are on edge."

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

Staunton, Va., Feb. 5, 1900.

February and March

are the most trying months of the year for people who have delicate throats or lungs. These people usually have sensitive skins, and suffer so keenly from the wool sensation that they remove their heavy underwear dangerously early.

KOTEDSILK

is an ideal underwear for these persons, as it is never irritating and is so warm and light that its wearers are reluctant to abandon it.

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On Every Garment.
All Leading Stores and
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.
70-72 Franklin St., N. Y. City. Write for Booklet.

Madden's Horses at Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 11.—J. E. Madden yesterday shipped his string of thoroughbreds to Louisville, where they will be trained for the season's campaign. They are mostly two-year-olds, and it is the impression that there are several world beaters among them. Later in the season the entire bunch will be shipped East to race in the early Spring stakes.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

Royal Arcanum League.—Our Council vs. New York Council.

National League—Phoenix, Morningside, Doolittle.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Gilbert, Long Island, Nassau.

Discreet Retreat.

"My French professor went home and wrote to me that he couldn't teach me any longer except by mail."

"Why not?"

"He said my pronunciation threatened to ruin his."—Chicago Record.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE MOLINEUX VERDICT.

It is not to be denied that the verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree" against MOLINEUX was a surprise and a shock to the public mind.

We are quite aware that in law the impression of the public mind has no weight and that the conclusion reached by the readers of the evidence and arguments in an important case, so far as these are reported in the papers, and necessarily imperfectly reported, cannot in reason usually be set against the conclusion of twelve jurors who are in duty bound to hear and weigh all the evidence under the guidance of the Court. Nevertheless, the existence of the surprise and shock that we have noted in this instance is a fact that justifies comment. It is no exaggeration to say that previous to the rendering of the verdict not one person in ten in this community expected it or expected anything more adverse to the prisoner than a disagreement of the jury.

This expectation was based on the peculiar nature of the evidence, which is perfectly well known, and which at this time there can be no impropriety in discussing. This evidence was not only circumstantial, but its entire force depended on a single circumstance, the address of the bottle containing the poison. What the accused was found guilty on must have been the evidence of handwriting experts to the effect that in their opinion the address was written in a disguised hand by the accused. There was nothing else of any importance to connect him with the crime. Probably it was a grave error of the counsel for the defense not to introduce expert evidence to the contrary, which would have brought out more clearly the true character of such evidence. But the decision not to do so was apparently based on the assumption that this character was sufficiently understood to make the evidence as it stood unconvincing. In the circumstances this cannot be said to have been an extreme assumption. The astonishment with which the verdict is received springs from the almost universal opinion that such evidence is not of the sort that by itself can establish guilt beyond any reasonable doubt, especially in a case involving the life of the accused. Without impugning in any degree the good faith of the jurors, it may be said that their verdict has not increased the confidence of the public that the safety of human life is promoted by the administration of the law in this case.

It is useless to speculate on the way in which the minds of the jurors worked. So far they have, in accordance with the advice of the Court, refrained from talking of the matter, as is quite proper. It remains to be seen if the prisoner's counsel will be able to secure a new trial on any of the numerous exceptions taken. Undoubtedly everything possible will be done by them to protect their client against the extreme consequences of the present outcome of the trial. If they fail it is idle to deny that the general impression will remain that capital punishment has been inflicted on a man who, whether guilty or not, has not been, beyond all reasonable doubt, proved to be so.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

We do not understand the motives of Mr. TAYLOR, the Republican claimant to the Governorship of Kentucky, in refusing to sign the agreement made at Louisville last week. So far as we can see he has lost one substantial advantage for his party and for the State, since the Legislature will not now be bound to pass the non-partisan election law to which the leaders of the majority were fully committed in that agreement. On the other hand, he does not retain any better prospect of securing the office he now claims, since he proposes to call in session the Legislature at Frankfort with the certainty that the majority will confirm the title of the Democratic claimant and the practical certainty that the courts will accept the action of the Legislature.

Nor is it easy to see why the Democrats are not willing to go to Frankfort and take up the work of legislation and especially of regularizing the action by which they have already laid the basis for their claim to the Executive office. They profess to be afraid of being terrorized by the mountaineers gathered by the Republicans, but there is at present no tangible evidence of any such danger, and anything like violence on the part of Mr. TAYLOR would subject him and his party to a condemnation by the public opinion of the State and the country that would be most injurious on the eve of a Presidential election. On one side and on the other there is evidently some motive at work that does not appear to the public.

Meanwhile it is encouraging to note that neither party assumes an entirely irreconcilable attitude. It is true that there are two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of the State and two men claiming to be the Governor, but neither seems determined to use force to support its claims to authority, and as this was not done in the period of greatest excitement there is every reason to hope that peace will prevail until a final decision can be reached through the courts. There seems some disposition on the part of the Republicans to secure the intervention of the Federal Government, but it is quite clear that this will not be granted by the President, and any intervention through the Federal courts will be surely extended with entire respect for the law and without partisan bias. It is, indeed, highly improbable that a case can be made on which these courts will feel that they have jurisdiction, but if jurisdiction is established we may be confident that nothing will be done that can in any way tend to mischief. The courts will make peace, not disturb it.

THE PENSION ATTORNEYS' WORK.

It is well to remember that the enormous amount of pension legislation now being pressed in Congress is not the work of the soldiers as a class, nor even of a very great proportion of the soldiers. In very large part, the persons receiving or seeking pensions now are not soldiers, but the relatives of soldiers, and these have none of the sense of pride that generally is felt by those who have been in the military service. Another considerable number of the present applicants for pension are men who deserted from the army or in other ways forfeited their rights, or those who were mere camp followers and never exposed themselves to any danger. Back of this army of hungry and unscrupulous persons or persons never really connected with the service are the pension attorneys, more greedy and unprincipled than the clients they hunt up from all corners of the land. It is this class that are hounding Congress for the passage of the flood of private pension bills, almost every one of which enacts a claim that has been carefully and honestly examined in the Pension Bureau and rejected for good cause.

The whole theory of the special legislation on this subject is wrong. There are only a very few cases in which a pension should be paid except in accordance with general laws and on grounds fixed by these laws and capable of definite proof in compliance with the tests imposed by the bureau. There is almost no claim that can be passed on by a committee of Congress so honestly, fairly, and wisely as by the trained and responsible officers of the bureau. We do not know that there is any way of enforcing on Congress the application of this perfectly sound principle. It is not practicable to restrict the powers of Congress by statute, and if the committees and the two houses choose to abuse their powers, as they continually do, they cannot be prevented. But it ought to be well understood by the country that their motives are not good, and that in the great body of cases they are not acting from reckless generosity, but selfishly. The pension attorneys are the organizers and managers of the so-called "soldier vote," and they menace with it every Congressman who stands in their way. Probably nine-tenths of the undeserved pensions voted in Congress are the product of this sort of blackmail, in which the pension sharks are experts. The only check on them is wholesome public opinion, mainly that of the real soldiers, and this is not sufficiently direct and well informed at present to have a decided influence. There has never been a time when Congress was so reckless and shameless in this direction.

A SYMPTOM OF CRIPPLED COMMERCE.

The passing of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company into the hands of a receiver is an event of no small significance with reference to the commerce of the Port of New York, and little dissent can be found to the opinion that it is a somewhat alarming symptom of the crippling effect of a number of curable evils.

This company was formed in January, 1895, to take over a large number of water-front properties, separately owned and managed, extending from certain stores above the present bridge to the Erie Basin, on Gowanus Bay. The extent of water front owned was 11,532 feet, while 2,837 feet was held by lease, in all about two miles and three-quarters, or practically all available for general commercial purposes on the Brooklyn side of the East River. The property included wharves, piers, elevators, and warehouses, and in the normal growth of New York commerce it was destined steadily to increase in value. At the time the corporation was organized and its bonds were offered to investors three appraisals of the property as it existed then were made. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President of the Chamber of Commerce at the time, put it at $27,300,000, and stated that it would be increased 25 per cent. by enhanced earning capacity under an intelligent concentrated management. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, estimated it at $26,750,000, with the prospect of an increase of at least 15 per cent. by consolidation. The President of a leading real estate company declared the value of the property to be $30,000,000. A prominent firm of public accountants, after an examination of the operation of the several properties, certified that the average of net earnings for the four years previous, after payment of taxes and expenses of operation, was $1,519,510, those of the last year being over $1,700,000. From this was to be deducted $225,000 for rent of leasehold property and interest on bonds amounting to $783,750, leaving from the average of four years $510,760 for dividends and surplus. The accountants stated that improvements already made would add $75,000 to the earnings, and in their opinion there would be a saving in expense from concentration of management of $150,000 a year.

With this promising outlook the company was organized with $12,500,000 of stock, of which $2,500,000 was preferred "Series A," $5,000,000 preferred "Series B," and $5,000,000 common. Then $17,500,000 of 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds were issued, raising the total capitalization to $30,000,000 in the acquisition of the various properties and the establishment of control over this long water front, equipped with appliances for the storage and transfer of merchandise entering into foreign commerce, then unequaled in this country. It was a kind of storage and shipping "trust" that seemed to have something like the promise and potency of a monopoly in the transfer of commodities between land and sea transportation at this port. A great enterprise could hardly have started under brighter auspices for the distant, if not for the immediate, future. There was a working capital of $500,000, and a surplus of $500,000 was to be accumulated and maintained before dividends were paid on the common stock. For the years 1896, 1897, and 1898, after payment of all expenses and interest on the bonds, there was a 6 per cent. cumulative dividend upon Series A of the preferred shares. For the year ending Jan. 31, 1898, the gross earnings were $2,403,911 and net $1,578,014, and the year following the earnings were, gross, $2,163,397; net, $1,379,994. In the latter year, after deducting $875,000 for interest and $535,942 for rent and taxes, there was a deficiency of $68,727, and no dividend was declared. The surplus, which had reached $216,405 in 1898, was nearly wiped out. At the end of this last year, (Jan. 31,) the company defaulted on its interest and has now gone into the hands of a receiver, while a committee of bondholders will undertake to reorganize it.

This is certainly a very disappointing record and provokes inquiry into the causes of such a disaster. Some minor contributory causes may be mentioned first. The first two of these five years belonged to a period of "bad times," but the worst calamity seems to have come later. A large and profitable part of the business of the company was storing grain awaiting shipment. In the year following our heavy crop of 1897 and the shortage abroad, there was such a continuous demand for shipment that the bulk of the grain received here was immediately shipped, being mostly transferred by floating elevators, in which the company had no interest. There was comparatively little storing. To a less degree this state of things continued. Then the wharfage and storage business was seriously affected by the Spanish war in the interruption of the hemp traffic and to a less extent that in coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The company had a peculiarly close connection with the West Indies and Oriental trade, which were chiefly affected. It is also said that its business was seriously hampered by restrictions upon the use of streets in Brooklyn adjacent to its property. Most of the grain and other merchandise coming from the interior and destined for its stores came in freight cars which were floated across the bay, and the empty cars had to be disposed of on shore. They could not be switched across any street, and facilities for movement were greatly cramped by a policy of restraint and restriction on the part of the authorities.

But all these matters are temporary or incidental to the main cause of the company's disaster, which is the loss to the export business of New York by diversion of traffic to other points on the Atlantic Coast, in spite of the great natural advantages of this port. What has produced this loss has been much investigated and discussed of late, and is now pretty well understood. The discrimination in freight rates against New York, and in favor of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, for the very purpose of offsetting the natural advantages of New York and helping to build up its rivals, as a means of composing the quarrels of trunk line railroads and enabling them to work together for their own interests, is a dominating cause, and back of that and essential to its successful operation has been the failure to maintain the waterways of the State as an efficient regulator of transportation from the West to the seaboard. If the development and improvement of the canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River had kept pace with the progress of the railroads the latter could not by any agreement for their own mutual interest have diverted any considerable part of the traffic of the country from its natural course. While the canals belonging to the State have been allowed to lose their power as a factor in transportation from the interior to the seaboard, and little has been done to improve terminal appliances and cheapen transshipment at this port, the rivals of New York have been making every exertion and offering every inducement to attract export traffic to themselves.

There is no doubt in the minds of any of the men concerned with the fate of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company that the primary cause of its present trouble is the failure of the export trade to keep its normal course and have its proper growth at the port of New York. While contributory causes may pass away or be overcome by private effort, this can be remedied only by public measures, the most important of which is the execution of the plan of canal improvement now before the Legislature on the recommendation of an expert committee of the highest character. Of course, the fate of the warehouse company or of any single corporation is of itself of little consequence in comparison with the general interests of this metropolis, with which they are necessarily bound up.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to common report Secretary HAY not only drew up with his own hand the Nicaraguan Canal treaty now before the Senate, but he devoted an enormous amount of care to its wording, in order that it might be a perfect expression of the understanding reached by himself and the British Ambassador. This being the case, it is indeed remarkable that so queer a bit of English should have crept into the document as is the sentence which ends the fourth article. It reads: "And the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months of the date hereof, or earlier if possible." Of course it would be nonsense to pretend that the meaning of this is not obvious at the first glance, and the practical importance of the awkward little twist is nothing, but it is sufficiently amusing nevertheless. The treaty was doubtless read over and over again, both by Mr. HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE, before it was sent to the Senate, and the wonder is that neither of them was struck by the absurdity of using "earlier if possible" to emphasize "within six months." When one remembers the opportunities for, and the incitements to, the most painstaking revision offered by the drafting of an international treaty dealing with a momentous topic, and then recalls the contemptuous indignation so often heaped upon journalistic slips of the pen, made in conditions so vastly less favorable for maintaining the niceties and exactnesses of language, then there results—or should—a clearer realization of the amount of injustice that exists in the world.

—About the most irritating among the many irritating features of "anti-imperialism" is the cool assumption by those who blazon the word upon their banners that they are engaged in a holy warfare with "imperialism." Of course, there are no imperialists in this country, and can be none until there appear in it those who would make it an empire, with an Emperor and all that a ruler of that particular sort implies. Using a name to which they have no possible right, the members of the Anti-Imperialist League are able to deceive the unthinking and superficial, and so exercise an influence they would fail to obtain if they confined themselves to issues really in existence. To oppose expansion is the privilege of any American citizen who chooses to do so, openly and fairly, but to enumerate and reiterate, day after day, the perils and evils of imperialism as arguments against a wholly different policy is a subterfuge unworthy of intelligent and self-respecting men. The arguments may be, probably are, very good, as against imperialism, but they are ludicrously irrelevant as against a movement the exact reverse of imperialism. An empire is an empire all over, and it is the height of absurdity to pretend that this country can be a republic at home and an empire in the Philippines. Yet even the Winslows and the Garrisons do not speak of a change in the form of government exercised over ourselves except as an infinitely remote contingency.

—Just why the Rev., or semi-Rev., SAM SMALL should have elected himself to undertake the task of running an American newspaper in Havana is something of a mystery, for such fame as he ever obtained here was as an uncouth expounder of backwoods theology, and not as a representative practitioner in journalism. Elect himself he did, however, and his paper, The Havana Herald, is far from the least interesting of the many queer little sheets that have appeared in the island since the American occupation began. Its editor has become very worldly and political now, and the native sense which was the basis of his previous successes as a revivalist has been turned to account in the new work with characteristic versatility. We note especially in a stray copy of The Herald that has reached us an editorial article on "Annexation via Independence" that may well receive the thoughtful consideration of the Cuban orators. Immediate independence, Mr. SMALL tells them, will almost instantly destroy what small hope there is of permanent independence, and he advises them to beware of playing into the hands of their opponents on and off the island by accepting a gift the only consequence of which will be the creation of conditions making annexation inevitable. Exactly where Mr. SMALL stands on the question is not apparent, but he does not treat either side gently. He asserts the utter incompetency of the Cubans to rule themselves, and then adds that the American is a "brutal bulldozer, burglar, and buccaneer," who means to make Cuba his own, and who knows that the sooner he turns her loose to stagger and starve, the sooner she will come to his door and beg to be taken in.

—Despite the wide difference between the merits of the Boer cause and that for which the Americans of other days twice took up arms against the English, there are so many points of resemblance between this war and the older ones that it is not much wonder more than a few people, even in the United States, are inclined to carry the parallel further than facts warrant. For one thing, the British Generals of to-day are strangely like those whom King GEORGE sent over here. Throughout all the first part of the struggle in Natal it was hard to believe that BRADDOCK had not come to life again. There was the well-remembered misjudgment of the enemy's strength, the same contemptuous denial of his courage, and of his ability to stand against regular troops. Now the Braddock stage is passed and that of Pakenham has begun. Just as was the case at New Orleans, men are hurled time after time at an intrenched foe, only to be as often beaten back with frightful losses. Such attacks are magnificent when they succeed, but they are something else when they fail. For the sake of civilization, all believers in that slightly vague entity will hope that the Wellington period will soon succeed in South Africa to the periods of BRADDOCK and PAKENHAM. The one is as British as the others—a truth not to be forgotten, however strong the temptation to do so may be as story after story of disaster to our friends comes in.

—Though still deeply grieved by the chilling indifference with which scientists and sentimentalists alike received our revelations, at once amazing, instructive, and veracious, of the telegraphic powers possessed and exercised by the collie Leo, we are not so discouraged by that sad experience as to resolve to admit no more dog stories, however good, to this column. It seems better to go on with the laudable work of calling attention to the wonders of nature, as illustrated by these most amiable beasts, and thus assist in winning for them the appreciation they deserve. Therefore—in the same suburban town that ought to have been made famous by the mystical achievements of Leo, there lives, among many other dogs, one of large size and dubious lineage who is the actively participating hero of a tale which, while sufficiently queer, contains no element of the so-called supernatural, and consequently stands a better chance of winning belief. This dog is in the habit of wandering off by himself through the woods and fields surrounding his home, and one day last Summer, on returning from such an excursion, he carefully deposited at his master's feet an egg of peculiar form and color. After consulting half a dozen neighbors, the master found one who recognized the egg as that of a guinea fowl. Next day the dog brought in another egg of the same sort, and he continued to do so for seven consecutive days. All efforts to discover the location of the nest he was robbing failed, and inquiries covering several miles in all directions did not disclose the existence within that space of any guinea fowl, bereaved or other. With his conscience thus set at rest the dog's owner treated the eggs as his own property "set" them under an obliging hen, and, after the passage of the due amount of time, found himself the possessor of two infant guineas. The birds are still alive, but to this day no light has ever been cast on the mystery of their origin. The dog shows no especial interest in them, and it would be utterly absurd to suppose that he—but this paragraph is already long enough.

—Considering the tireless generosity of Boston in supplying the toilers of the press with subjects on which to display their wisdom and their humor, it is simply unpardonable that some of said toilers do not stick to facts as the basis of their comments, comparisons, and exhortations, but drift off into vain imaginings, sometimes merely untrue and at other times the exact antithesis of the truth. We understand that it is only to the work of these ungrateful fellows that Bostonians really object, Boston being still willing to stand by itself as it actually is, and resentful only of misrepresentation and calumny. All this is intended to introduce the statement, which we make on excellent authority, that many papers, including one of our nearest neighbors, have erred, cruelly, utterly, and, so far as our authority knows, willfully, in asserting and reiterating that Miss MARY E. WILKINS is assisting Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON in the momentous task of deciding who is and who is not eligible to membership in the Boston Authors' Club. She has permitted the club to use her name, she has attended one of its dinners, and she was invited to serve on the Committee on Admissions, but that is all. Miss WILKINS has not studied the New England character for nothing, or simply that she might describe it in her admirable stories. She declined to serve on the committee—declined promptly, plainly, and permanently. Anybody who says she is a member of that Committee on Admissions is, to put it charitably, mistaken. And we hardly need to recall at this late day that some mistakes are worse than crimes.

—So the Mormons have decided to make another Great Trek, this time to the furthest wilds of Wyoming! The news can be heard with equanimity, even with satisfaction. Whatever may be said about the moral and theological aspects of Mormonism, experience has demonstrated that the more or less faithful followers of JOSEPH SMITH have entirely sound ideas on the subject of developing the material resources of wildernesses. They know how to irrigate deserts, having done it long before anybody else in the country, and they are as good business men as farmers. They have even made a success of co-operative trade and manufacture, and that can be claimed of few indeed. There will be no mourning, therefore, if the Mormons leave Utah to the Gentiles, and bend their energies to making the Big Horn Valley habitable—for their betters—in due time.

JUSTICE FITZGERALD'S ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I understand the case, there are no grounds for criticism of Justice Fitzgerald growing out of his refusal to appoint one person receiver of a corporation and his appointment of another instead. The facts, as I have read them, are briefly these: A corporation was in such difficulty that the appointment of a receiver was proper. An action was commenced in the Supreme Court by another corporation, which had for its purpose and object the winding up of the defendant company, usually accomplished through the appointment of a receiver. If there were no discretionary powers vested in the Judge, and he was bound to make the appointment agreed upon by the counsel for the plaintiff and defendant, such an order could have been entered upon consent; and it would have been improper for the Judge to refuse to sign it. In such case the name of the person agreed upon should have been inserted in the order by the consenting attorneys.

That the business of corporations needs at times to be brought to an end, their affairs wound up, their debts paid, and the balance, if any, distributed among the stockholders, is at least some indication that there has been previous mismanagement. When the officers of a corporation come into court and consent to the appointment of a receiver, they confess to their inability to continue its affairs, and that they need the protection or supervision of the court. With such a confession before it, must the court accept as its own officer the receiver named by the Board of Directors?

If the corporation is solvent, and there are no objections by creditors, the Court may, in a voluntary proceeding for dissolution, dispense with a receiver and provide in the final order for the distribution of assets. I assume, in the case under consideration, not only that the defendant company was insolvent, but that the creditors had either not been consulted, or that their consents had not been obtained.

(Code C. P., Section 2,429, as amended by Chapter 599, Laws of 1899.)

In such case a Judge should not be criticised for selecting a receiver, other than one named by the parties and asked for by the insolvent corporation. Indeed, I think it becomes his bounden duty to appoint some indifferent person who would answer to the Court, and not to the attorneys for the plaintiff and defendant, for his management of the affairs of the defunct corporation; one who would not merely be the agent of the attorneys for the parties to the action, but who would be a representative as well of the creditors, and see to it that the interests of the creditors were not lost sight of as the outcome of a friendly suit to which they were not parties.

Section 1,810 of the Code of Civil Procedure expressly provides: "A receiver of the property of a corporation can be appointed only by the Court, &c." In the case under consideration an attempt was made to appoint a receiver by the plaintiff and defendant, and the Judge asked to take merely the position of a recording clerk. Justice Fitzgerald was only asserting the dignity of the Supreme Court in refusing his fiat to this selection.

Another criticism upon the Judge is that he appointed a politician. If I mistake not, the gentleman agreed upon by the plaintiff and defendant might have been objected to upon precisely the same grounds. I know of no law prohibiting a politician from being a receiver. Indeed, nine out of ten of such appointments have been of politicians, more or less prominent. Only a day or two ago Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, in an address to law students, complained that the bar did not devote enough of its time to politics.

I remember well when Mr. Thomas F. Gilroy was appointed receiver of the Mitchell-Vance Company. The Court making the appointment was attacked violently by the press for so doing; and it was alleged that Mr. Gilroy was merely a politician. The outcome of it was that the business was so well and carefully managed that the company was reorganized, and a vote of thanks tendered Mr. Gilroy for having done so much toward conserving the property and making reorganization practicable.

Another complaint is that Justice Fitzgerald sent for the proposed receiver agreed upon by the plaintiff and defendant, and, not hearing from him, proceeded to make an appointment of his own selection. It is due to the Judge to say he insists that nothing of this kind occurred. Assuming, however, the truth of it I see nothing in it to condemn. The Judge, being responsible under the law for the appointment, it became his bounden duty to ascertain whether the proposed receiver was in a position to act impartially, and for the benefit of those not consenting. He might well say to such, "You are not to act merely as the agent for the parties to this action, but must be the representative of the Court, and I desire to know whether you are so situated that you can take upon yourself the performance of such duties." The proposed receiver not calling, and the application having been made for the appointment of a receiver, it became the duty of the Judge to make it.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to me to be that the parties wanted a receiver of their own selection or none at all. I have known Justice Fitzgerald for nearly a quarter of a century; knew him as a member of the Legislature of this State, when he was in the Assembly and afterward in the Senate; knew him while he was at the bar, and during the time he was Assistant District Attorney; knew him when he was a Judge of the Court of General Sessions. I have never heard of any charge against him, much less a charge of unfairness, untruthfulness, or dishonesty. With such a record he is entitled to the presumption of honesty of purpose in making the appointment. ALEX. THAIN.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

DETAILS OF THE STRANAHAN ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far the discussion of the expediency of the Stranahan bill has been almost entirely devoted to the principles involved. The bill is so important and so far reaching that I think its administrative features should be well understood by those affected before they decide for or against it. Some lawyers have expressed the opinion that Section 29 of Article 3 is unconstitutional on the ground that it impairs the obligations of contracts. Briefly stated, this section requires trust companies which are the Trustees for the owners of bonds secured by mortgage on real property situated in whole or in part within this State to pay all taxes due the State upon the mortgage. The trust company is given a lien upon the bonds and coupons belonging to the bondholders for the reimbursement of the taxes so paid with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The trust company may enforce this lien by judicial proceedings provided in the act.

If any bondholder makes an assignment to the trust company of so much of the principal and interest accruing upon his bond as may be necessary to pay his tax as it becomes due, and pays to the trust company in money any tax already paid by the trust company, he shall not be prejudiced in any manner by the trust company's lien.

At the time that the bondholder makes the assignment the trust company must stamp upon the bond and coupons a memorandum of the assignment. As there are $1,000,000,000 worth of bonds or more which are affected by this act, and as there are probably nearly 100,000,000 coupons, the task of collecting these bonds and stamping each coupon is one of considerable magnitude.

It has been suggested that a foreign bondholder cannot be forced to make this assignment, and if there is doubt upon this point trust companies may shrink from making the payment of taxes required. This section provides, however, that if the trust company fails to protect the mortgage security for the benefit of the bondholders, it shall be responsible to any bondholder who may be aggrieved by such failure.

It has already been stated that the trust company "may enforce its lien upon any bond by judicial proceedings as hereinafter provided." The judicial proceedings provided are ingenious and interesting. If a tax is not paid prior to the first Monday in March the bond and the mortgage are liable to seizure and sale, and it shall be the duty of the court to issue a warrant or warrants to any Sheriff or other person, commanding him to seize all debts and obligations secured by mortgage, together with the mortgage security therefor.

The twelfth paragraph of the thirty-first section provides that "At any stage of the proceedings the court shall have the power to issue special warrants for the seizure of any paper, writing, or writings evidencing a debt or obligation or mortgage security proceeded against or upon which the State has a lien, and it may also, on proper ground made therefor, issue warrants authorizing the search of any building, safe, or place within the State for such paper, writing, or writings."

I have endeavored to fairly state part of the method provided in the bill to secure the payment of the mortgage tax. I am well aware that I have done this imperfectly, for the bill is too carefully and closely written to be described in fewer words than the bill contains. It ought to have careful study, and thus far I have found very few persons who had more than superficial knowledge of the details of the bill.

LAWSON PURDY,
Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.

New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

SENATOR ALDRICH'S AMENDMENT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's TIMES, "A Weak and Needless Concession," I beg to be allowed to state as follows: The powers that be in the Republican Party, the Hanna syndicate, a couple of months ago decided to at last try to appease the Gold Democrats by passing a positive gold bill, setting the date of Feb. 15 for passage of the same in the Senate. Hanna, &c., were sure that McKinley's re-election next Fall was as sure as anything could be, even by disposing of the principal club left in their hands, compelling us Gold Democrats to again vote for that stanch gold man, McKinley, in preference to W. J. Bryan. During the last few weeks, however, the "powers that be" got quite a scare, seeing how the people East and West rush to hear Bryan denounce imperialism, trusts, &c., and to-day don't feel as sure as they did before.

Now comes the nigger in the woodpile. Senator Aldrich brings on this amendment of bimetallism and which the Senate will accept. Thereafter the Senate and House will meet in conference over the two bills, and this conference will result in a dead-lock, the House positively refusing to "do even this little bit for silver." Result: No currency bill this year, and Hanna can again use "gold" as a slogan in the next campaign, and were our statutes blessed with a good currency bill like the House bill, "gold" would be eliminated and many Gold Democrats and mugwumps would vote against McKinley and the Republican Party this Fall on the trust and imperialism issue. On account of this scare Hanna will not allow that most monstrous of all grabs to be passed during this session, the Ship Subsidy bill, and which would alienate hundreds of thousands of votes from McKinley.

The Republican Party is just as much for silver to-day as it always has been; shows yet to-day as much moral cowardice in calling the ace of spades black as heretofore, and always was in favor of trimming, trimming, and trimming. Result: Our vicious financial laws of to-day, the sole doing of the Republican Party since 1878, the only bright star of which is Cleveland's bulldog fight with the Senate in repealing the Sherman law in 1893! Where would we be to-day without Cleveland's great fight in forcing this repeal of this good Republican law, the Sherman bill? R. R.

New York, Feb. 8, 1900.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your two editorials, that of yesterday and that of to-day, on the subject of the modifications of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty contain such convincing arguments as to the necessity for the neutrality of the canal, instead of the control of it, and the fortification of its banks, by the United States Government, that I cannot refrain from sending you this word of praise from an old reader.

There is another phase of the matter which should be considered. The consent of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the construction of the canal is imperative before work can be begun, and the writer, who has lived for some years in the two countries and has been in close relation with the people at the head of their affairs, knows absolutely that neither of them would ever consent to giving up the territory to the full control of the United States or of any single power. All their concessions granted heretofore have provided for the neutrality of the canal and the canal zone.

Every friend of the canal should be in favor of the modifications contemplated by the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, and every one who objects to said agreement is impeding the construction of that great waterway. And if Senators or members of Congress object to spending the money of the United States under such an agreement once ratified, simply let the Government declare that it will not be a party to its construction, and private capital will only be too anxious to build it under the clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so modified.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the views on the subject expressed in your able editorials will prevail in the Senate of the Nation when the time shall come for action on the treaty, and that every honest man and thinker who is honestly in favor of the construction of the canal will vote for the ratification of the agreement irrespective of party ties or political objects. L. C.

New York, Feb. 8, 1900.

A Woman's Appreciation of Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both sacred and profane writers have testified to woman's appreciation of the highest ideals which she longs to find in politics and is ever doomed to disappointment. At last comes an Apostle of the Dawn, who, in this night of tempest, points to the eastern gates, whence the sun may arise in splendor and pour rays of benediction upon the earth, for who that heard Col. Bryan's glorious words in his oration last night can doubt that the ideal may become the real when this Nation awakes to righteousness? Wondrous are woman's intuitions, her perceptions unblighted by secondary influences, her soul fresh from the primal touch; revelations of deepest import have been vouchsafed to her. Was she not "last at the Cross and earliest at the grave," and first to recognize the Highest and Holiest in the Easter dawn?

New York, Feb. 8, 1900. E. F. V. R.

Fire-Trap Buildings.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A protest comes from THE NEW YORK TIMES against building a "palatial firetrap" for a residence and filling it with rare and costly objects of art, and, what is worse, expose those who live in it to danger. THE TIMES says that "in Vienna, in Paris, or in Berlin such a tragedy as that of the Windsor, or such tragedies as have attended the destruction of private houses, would be out of the question." Metal and baked clay materials for fire-proofing interiors are abundant and reasonably cheap; in fact cheaper than the combustible kind at any price. The main trouble is the careless American standard of construction.

NUGGETS.

Its Peculiarity.

It is a peculiarity of the culture of wild oats that the harrowing part of it comes at harvest rather than seed time.—Detroit Journal.

George's Clever Guess.

"What is phonetic spelling, George?"

"Why, it's spelling—it's spelling—that—that comes over the 'phone, of course!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Gains of Protection.

The fellow who runs a gambling establishment realizes that if you take care of the "coppers" the dollars will take care of themselves.—Philadelphia Record.

Handy Refuge.

"Does your husband's sprained ankle trouble him any more?"

"Yes; he gets a dreadful pain in it whenever I want him to make evening calls with me."—Chicago Record.

Tastes Differ.

Mrs. Spinks—Yes, I wish to hire a servant girl. Do you like dogs?

Applicant—No, Mum.

Mrs. Spinks—Then you won't do.

Applicant—Please, Mum, when I told Mr. Spinks I hated dogs and 'ud like to kill them, every one, he said I'd just suit.—New York Weekly.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOULLY ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865.

You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier,
You, who with mocking pencil wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face,

His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please.

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,
Judging each step, as though the road were plain;
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,
Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears the winding sheet
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, scurril-jester, is there room for you?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen—
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.

My shallow judgment I had learnt to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose;
How his quaint wit made home-truth seem more true,
How, iron-like, his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful he could be;
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—
As one who knows, where there's a task to do,
Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace command.

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work His will,
If but that will we can arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So, he went forth to battle, on the side
That he felt clear was liberty's and right's,
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude nature's thwarting mights—

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark, that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's toil,
The prairie, hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks,

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear—
Such were the needs, that helped his youth to train.
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it—four long-suffering years'
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses change to cheers,

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood;
Till, as he came on light, from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood,

A felon hand, between the goal and him,
Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest—
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim,
Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest!

The words of mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to men.

The old world and the new, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame!
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high,
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before
By the assassin's hand, whereof men doubt
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out,

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife,
Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven;
And with the martyr's crown crownest a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven.

The poem, herewith reprinted, appeared anonymously in London Punch, May 6, 1865. Accompanying it was an engraving of Britannia mourning at Lincoln's bier and placing a wreath thereon. Columbia was represented as weeping at the head of the President, and at the foot of the bier was a slave with broken shackles. Underneath was the inscription "Britannia Sympathizes with Columbia." Not until within a year or so ago did it become generally known that the author was the dramatist Tom Taylor, the author of the comedy "Our American Cousin," a performance of which President Lincoln was attending at the time when he was assassinated.

WHAT INTERESTS BERLIN

City Celebrates in Honor of the Kaiser's Birthday.

CHANCES OF THE NAVAL BILL

It Is Believed the Measure Will Have a Majority of Fifty Votes in the Reichstag.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—In consequence of the death of the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the Empress, the Court ceremonies planned in honor of the Emperor's forty-first birthday were abandoned, and while the City of Berlin was illuminated in a manner which caused the sky to assume a ruddy glow, the royal castle remained in darkness. The Emperor's birthday is probably the most popular holiday in the year, and is made the occasion of innumerable private parties and public banquets.

Among the festive gatherings in honor of the day that of the Reichstag naturally attracted most interest. The Emperor enjoys wonderful popularity among the people, and with the exception of the Socialists scarcely any of the nation's representatives were absent from the feast. Count von Ballestrem, the President of the Reichstag, proposed the only toast. The most noteworthy portion of his speech was that referring to the personal part the Emperor takes in all matters of interest to the people. Abroad the Emperor's personal intervention in a hundred and one questions is the subject of considerable criticism, and he has been derisively entitled "Omnibus Bill." In Germany, however, the Emperor's restless activity and the personal initiative he shows have contributed enormously to his popularity.

PRAISE FOR THE KAISER.

Count von Ballestrem, after comparing the German Confederation to a mighty edifice of which the imperial throne is the crowning point, referred to the importance of a good understanding between the Emperor and the Reichstag. The former is the representative of the unity of the German Princes, the latter that of the unity of the German people. The Reichstag stands near the Emperor, supporting him with the love, fidelity and confidence of the German Nation. They must hold together and—in order to avoid slight misunderstandings, liable to interfere with this cohesion—it is necessary that each of the two factors should know as precisely as possible the aspirations of the other. The debates being public, it is easy to know what are the aspirations of the Reichstag. With the other factor, (the Emperor,) the matter is not so easy. And so just as the imperial standard is hoisted to show where the Emperor is on the manoeuvring ground with his troops, and just as during Court functions a tall helmeted officer of the guard remains close to his Majesty, so that everybody can tell where the Emperor is, so William II. takes opportunity to make known his position in political, social, economic, and even scientific affairs. Directly a question preoccupies the public mind, he raises an "intellectual standard" which can be seen from afar.

"Gentlemen," continued the President of the Reichstag, "in my opinion he does not raise this standard to the end that people shall bow in stillness and silence before it, but in order that it may be observed, examined, and discussed by all whom it may concern, and especially by the representatives of the nation. The Hohenzollern Princes have always been men who have understood their times. They were armored knights in the Middle Ages, great Generals in modern times, like Frederick the Great and William the Great, and they were always ahead of other Princes of their epoch in that they understood the times aright.

"Our present Emperor has also done this and has said: 'I live in the epoch of publicity and open speech, and I will be no so-called constitutional monarch who reigns but does not govern.'

"We must thank Providence that we have been given such an Emperor in these times, and we must be spurred on to further the great aims of our Emperor, so far as our convictions allow. I believe we cannot more fully celebrate the Emperor's birthday than by the solemn resolution to emulate him in his activity for the welfare of the Fatherland."

THE NAVAL BILL DEBATE.

Before many days the Reichstag will discuss the new Naval bill, which was indorsed by the Bundesrath on Thursday. The conviction that the Emperor's naval plan will obtain the Reichstag's approval has been strengthened by the trend of recent events. A hard fight will be made by Eugen Richter and his followers and the Socialists to prevent the passage of the bill, but scarcely anybody here doubts that it will be a vain struggle. A splendidly organized agitation in favor of naval increase has been conducted throughout the empire by means of lectures, pamphlets, &c., and the enthusiasm thus awakened was augmented by England's seizure of German vessels.

The doubling of the navy entails, up to 1916, an additional non-recurring expenditure estimated at 1,861,000,000 marks. By loans 700,000,000 marks will be raised, and 1,092,000,000 must be provided by "current receipts." Eugen Richter points out that after 1916, the cost of vessels under construction to replace ships already antiquated, will, by 1920, bring up the increase of expenditures to 2,396,000,000 marks. The total outlay for the navy between 1901 and 1916 will amount to 4,417,-380,000 marks, and between 1901 and 1920 to 5,773,600,000 marks. The war indemnity paid by France to Germany amounted to 4,000,000,000 marks, and Richter considers that it is national folly to spend on the navy in twenty years even more money than Bismarck exacted from France in 1871.

PEOPLE FAVOR THE BILL.

The public, however, is paying practically no attention to Richter's croakings. A naval craze has set in, and the average German regards the colossal expenditure deprecated by Richter as a good investment.

In the Reichstag lobby a good deal of uncertainty obtains as to the size of the majority which it is believed will be cast in favor of the bill. The Conservatives, the Imperial Party, the National Liberals, the Freisinnige Union, and the Anti-Semites, whose support is assured, dispose of 145 votes. The Freisinnige Volkspartei, (Richter's followers,) the Socialists, Poles, Alsacians, Guelphs, and South German particularists, who are expected to vote en bloc against the bill, number 120. Of the independents it is estimated that 16 favor naval increase. At least 40 votes from the centre will therefore be necessary to make an absolute majority, but more than this number will probably be forthcoming in favor of the bill. Dr. Lieber, the Centre leader, is understood to have already privately pledged himself to support the bill, and although he is now lying dangerously ill in St. Hedwig's Hospital, his decision will nevertheless influence the Centre vote. Count von Ballestrom is also a partisan of the Navy bill, and although he is not technically a leader of the Centre Party, his attitude will certainly weigh with many of the country priests, &c., who predominate in the ranks of the Centre. The estimate deduced from these various considerations is that the Naval bill will be passed by a majority of at least 50.

DR. LEYDS IN BERLIN.

Dr. Leyds, who is accredited to the Berlin Court, arrived in Berlin on Saturday, and was present at the dinner given by Prince Hohenlohe to the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday. He was desirous of visiting Berlin at the beginning of the war, but received an intimation that the Emperor would prefer him to omit the trip. Since then the Transvaal's cause has assumed a brighter aspect, and it is probable that in the interview which took place at the Foreign Office between Count von Bülow and the young Afrikander, the German Foreign Secretary displayed much more cordiality than he would have felt justified in manifesting some months ago.

From the Berlin population Dr. Leyds has received a hearty welcome. He was cheered in the streets when recognized, and his hotel has been stormed by eager visitors, including women, to express their sympathy for the Boer cause. He does not anticipate that the retreat of the British across the Tugela will result in the speedy cessation of hostilities. Still the Boers are ready to accept an honorable treaty of peace at any moment.

In Dr. Leyds's opinion the terms of peace should include, besides the recognition of the independence of the South African Republics, the cession to the Free State of the territory formerly "stolen" by the English. He also believes that the Transvaal is entitled to lay claim to a harbor, not on Portuguese territory, but further south. These terms will appear somewhat exaggerated to England, but the Berlin newspapers regard them as reasonable.

The successive reverses of the English troops have caused the German public to look on the Boer Army as a David fighting the British Goliath, and it is thought that the Goliath would be well advised if he withdraws now with great loss, instead of waiting to be mortally wounded by the establishment of the United States of South Africa, which would banish the British flag even from Cape Colony. J. P.

Prosperity in Yucatan.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 11.—The whole Peninsula of Yucatan is prosperous as never before in its history. Planters are making money by the sale of sisal fibre at good prices in the United States, and many works of public improvement have been undertaken in which native capital is largely interested.

A project is on foot in England for a direct line of railroad from this city to the Yucatan Peninsula, with extensive lines into British Honduras, where the British Government is disposed to give a subsidy. The line would place Yucatan in immediate connection with the Federal capital, and would open up a fertile agricultural region. It is favored by the Government.

African Explorer Returns to France.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 11.—Count Leontieff, Governor of the Equatorial Provinces of Abyssinia, has arrived here on board the French steamer Ernest Simons. His expedition into the regions of Lake Rudolph and the River Omo is now known to have had very satisfactory results, and it is believed that an important extension of French commerce in that section will ensue.

German Cruiser to Stop at Havre.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—According to the Tageblatt, the armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck will stop at Havre when on her way to Asiatic waters in recognition of the Paris Exposition.

Prince Henry in Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived here to-day. Emperor Francis Joseph met him at the railway station, and accompanied him to the Hofburg. The populace gave the Prince an ovation.

Herr Sternberg Now in Jail.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The courts decided to refuse Herr Sternberg's offer of bail to the amount of 1,000,000 marks and the eighteenfold millionaire, charged with financial irregularities, went to jail.

Heavy Snow in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Heavy snowfalls throughout Germany have greatly interfered with railway and telegraph communications.

Kaiser Shot 269 Pheasants.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Emperor William yesterday shot 269 pheasants in Wild Park.

German Emigration to Brazil.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—A society has been formed here to promote emigration to Southern Brazil.

MUSICAL GIFT TO YALE.

Famous Steinert Collection of Instruments and Manuscripts to Become Property of the University.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—The gift is announced to Yale University of the valuable musical collections of Morris Steinert of this city. Conditional on the gift of Mr. Steinert has been the necessity for Yale to secure funds sufficient to build a structure for the collections, and it is announced that this has been done, and that a proper edifice will be constructed to meet the demands of the donor. Just who is behind the gift is not stated, but that the money has been promised can be said on official authority.

The collections which Mr. Steinert gives to Yale have been well known to musicians all over the country for years, though the entire collection has never yet been exhibited. Included in the gift are 127 of the forerunners of the modern pianoforte, thirty-five-stringed instruments, a dozen mediaeval missals, and about 400 manuscripts, and photographs of both manuscripts and musicians, collected at great expense from all parts of the country. The collection as a whole is unequaled in this country, and compares favorably with the one or two great collections abroad. The Steinert collection has this advantage over all similar collections, that the old keyed and stringed instruments have been rewired and put in condition for use, so that each one of them is practically the same as when it was played upon by its owners.

Mr. Steinert has not been a mere collector of odd musical curiosities. He has studied musical development at first hand through his intimate acquaintance with his instruments, and offers to the university a means of learning the evolution of the pianoforte through a study of the examples of early workmanship in his collection. The gift will add greatly to the resources of the university, and should prove an attraction to musicians from all over the country.

The collection of prototypes of the pianoforte is, of course, the most valuable part of Mr. Steinert's gift. There are in this collection thirty-five clavichords, twelve spinets, fifteen harpsichords, and thirty-five hammerclaviers. The specimens are so arranged and their periods so carefully chosen as to form an almost continuous series from the very earliest attempts at keyed instrument making. Since the last public exhibition in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Steinert has greatly added to his older instruments, and the series is now nearly complete. The clavichords, which were the first development of the crude church organ for popular use, are remarkably valuable and rare examples of the early art of pianomaking. The earliest date set for known clavichords has been 1520, but there is one in this collection that is certainly of the fifteenth century. It is a mere narrow box with a keyboard of four and a half octaves on the left and the ordinary recess for the strings to the right. It could be carried about under the arm. Other clavichords in the series are a sixteenth century example, a Schiedmeyer, 1780; a Silbermann, 1750, and a half dozen Tretted, or "Gebunden," examples, very rare in any collection, the unfretted style being a much later innovation. Among the spinets are no earlier ones than of the fifteenth century, but these are unique in many particulars, and are extremely valuable. An Italian spinet of that century is of three octaves and is richly gilded and painted inside the haro-shaped lid. Another Italian spinet of the same period is extremely plain. One of the prizes of the collection is a double spinet of Antwerp make, 1579, which is magnificently painted with dancing figures and woodland scenes. Double spinets are extremely rare, and this is believed to be one of the only two known to collectors. This spinet was made by the famous Ruckers of Antwero, and another example of his workmanship is also in the series. This is a plain square spinet of about the date of 1620, with the famous rosette on the back piece.

Among the harpsichords are several famous examples. One was owned by Bonaparte and given by him to a member of his guard, by whom it was brought to this country and finally bequeathed to a Massachusetts family, from whom Mr. Steinert bought it. It was made by Kirkmann of London in 1755. Another harpsichord is a magnificently painted early example by Couchet of Antwerp in 1679; a two-manual example by Hass, 1710, is so large that it requires eight supporting legs. Another harpsichord was played upon often by Handel, and another was once the property of Haydn. A Beethoven concert grand is in the series by Mme. Streicher, 1816, and this example stood in Beethoven's study in Baden. The collection is particularly rich in the earlier forerunners of the modern piano, and will be an invaluable addition to Yale's musical department.

Actors' Fund Vaudeville Benefit.

The theatres at which the vaudeville benefit in aid of the Actors' Fund of America will be given have been selected. The benefit will take place Sunday evening, Feb. 25, and will be held simultaneously at the Academy of Music and the New York Theatre. Among the managers and performers who have already announced their intention of contributing to the occasion are Tony Pastor, Weber and Fields, E. F. Albee, general manager of the Keith circuit; Hurtig and Seamon, Nelson P. Roberts, for Koster & Bial's; George W. Lederer, for the Casino; F. F. Proctor, Leo C. Teller, for the Theatre Comique, and George Huber.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

OPINION OF A FRENCH DIPLOMATIST ON EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.—A former French Cabinet Minister, who is generally believed in Paris to be M. Ribot, has made a statement for publication which is considered of more than ordinary importance as representing the views of most European statesmen regarding possible intervention in the present war. No European power, he says, can at present possibly dream of intervention. At a later date the United States might offer their good offices, but certainly not without previous consultation with her Majesty's Government. "In no case can any of the Continental powers think of interfering now or in the nearer future. On this point they are all agreed."

The ex-Cabinet Minister, however, stoutly declares no Government in Europe, whatever the press may say to the contrary, has the slightest idea of increasing the difficulties with which Great Britain is contending. It is perfectly true, he says, that Russia is massing troops in Central Asia, but she would only use them in certain contingencies. For example, if Great Britain contents herself with beating the Boers, with securing the concessions for which she is fighting, she need not dread the least unpleasantness from any quarter. If, on the other hand, she annexes the two republics, and, perhaps, other territory as well, also setting to work to crush the Afrikander factor, so that she may be all powerful over a huge part of Africa, the outcome may be different.

The case at issue is summed up in the following manner: "If England obtains a vast extension of territory, certain Governments may consider that they should not be left out in the cold, that they are entitled to some compensation, if only to maintain the balance of power. Why, they may argue, should Great Britain have all the plums and they none? It is this, I believe, which fully accounts for Russia's concentration of troops in Central Asia. The step is merely intended as a little hint to England to be moderate when victory comes."

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ENGLAND TO HAVE DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH THE AZORES.—Advices from Lisbon are that the first material result of the present Anglo-Portuguese rapprochement will be a concession granted by his most faithful Majesty through which a cable will be laid from the Azores direct to England, and worked by British operators. In this way the Azores will assume the character of a lookout point for the British Navy, whence news could be instantly dispatched to England, and thence to British naval stations in other parts of the world.

It is stated that ever since the Spanish-American war the British representative in Portugal has been most anxious to secure this concession. It was then demonstrated by the bewilderment of the Washington Government regarding the whereabouts of Cervera's squadron that the performance of the Portuguese cable line running to the Azores would be equally inadequate should Great Britain ever be placed in a position similar to that of the United States. For a time British diplomacy made no headway in Lisbon, owing to the fact that Germany desired a similar concession. Moreover, the Portuguese Government had become suddenly alive to the Azores as a position of great political and commercial value. At length the Cortes was moved to give its approval to a scheme for laying cables from the Azores to Halifax and Germany, but the lines were to be operated by the Portuguese. With the accomplishment of this undertaking it is expected that Portuguese trade will be sure to benefit largely. It was also apparent that some advantage would accrue to British commerce, but it was at the same time realized that for naval purposes it would be most hazardous to trust to the quick transmission of urgent telegraphic dispatches over cables exclusively under Portuguese control. And so without questioning the integrity of England's ancient allies or disputing that their notions of speed differed from her own, the British representative in Lisbon kept persistently at work until he has now secured for his Government the exclusive privilege above noted.

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THE AUSTRALIAN TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.—Advices from Sydney, N. S. W., via London, are that the select committee appointed by the New South Wales Parliament to inquire into the case of William Cresswell, an inmate of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, has secured valuable evidence which goes far toward proving that he is identical with the lost Sir Roger Tichborne. Among the witnesses recently examined was Harold Mapplethorpe Davis, a licensed surveyor, who testified that he knew Cresswell at Queanbeyan some years ago. He was about to be married, and the witness had asked him whether he would be married under his correct name, to which the answer was given: "I shall be married under the name of Sir William Cresswell, Bart. I ought to be a Baronet if I had my rights." Davis said that he saw a book some time in December last, entitled "The Tichborne Mystery," and seeing on the cover an exact portrait of Cresswell, he bought the book and found the portrait was that of Tichborne. The witness added that Cresswell was well educated and could speak French.

Another witness, Luke Cullen, ex-Sergeant of Police, said that in 1863 or 1864 he arrested Cresswell in Tumut on a charge of being of unsound mind. Later he saw Cresswell working as a butcher, and having seen an offer of £1,000 reward for the discovery of Sir Roger Tichborne, he wrote to the Inspector General of Police telling him of Cresswell. Cresswell said on the police court that he was of the best blood in England. He was thereupon committed to a lunatic asylum.

The Select Committee recently visited Cresswell at the asylum. He refused to speak when the names of Orton or Tichborne were mentioned. He appeared to have no knowledge of anything later than the early sixties.

The general impression in Sydney is said to be that Cresswell is the long-missing Baronet; that he arrived in Melbourne instead of being lost at sea, but with his mind partially affected; that a sense of his affliction made him unwilling to return to England, and that in his lucid moments he unburdened a portion of his secret to Arthur Orton, the false claimant, with whom it has been proved Cresswell occasionally worked. His lunacy, however, is now believed to be incurable, and should he prove to be the long-missing Baronet, there can be no other result than the clearing up of what has remained for so many years a profound mystery.

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For a TRANS-SAHARA RAILWAY.—A mission has just left Marseilles for Algiers under the auspices of Le Matin of Paris, to inspect the ground over which the French Government will be urged to construct a railway to enable France to despatch 10,000, or 12,000 troops to any point of the French Soudan, west of the Nile Valley. It is pointed out by Le Matin, which six months ago got up a subscription for the purchase of a couple of submarine boats, that France possesses a vast extent of territory in Africa, but the many districts are separated from each other, and can only be reached by sea. If war were to break out with Great Britain, France would find herself in a difficult position. It is therefore considered a matter of imperative necessity that all these regions should be connected with each other by means of a railway. In a recent editorial article on the subject Le Matin said:

"We must construct the route by which we might, in the event of war, throw 10,000 or 12,000 of our Algerian troops on to the English colonies in West Africa, or on the path followed by Marchand in the direction of the Nile. It is by the onslaught of our Piou-Pious that we should then reply to the insults of England's sailors. It is on terra firma that we should beat the Queen's ships. Bien, Le Matin is about to carry out this programme, which others forget or neglect. It is going to organize and to send out at once a mission of study which will resume and complete the interrupted work of Flatters. It knows that it may cost a great deal, and it takes this on itself, even if it amounts to a million. The work is too grand, too fine, too necessary to the security and to the prosperity of the country to be left any longer unaccomplished."

Fire at West New Brighton.

Fire destroyed the carriage factory of Richard Lemmer & Co., at Columbia Street and Carey Avenue, West New Brighton, early yesterday morning. The fire spread to three other buildings a short distance away, and one them was partly destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $18,000; partly covered by insurance.

MERCIER AS A ROYALIST

Seeks to Occupy the Position Left Vacant by Boulanger.

DESCHANEL IN THE ACADEMY

Work on Exposition Buildings Is Backward — Reforms in French Navy—Gossip of the Theatres.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Senatorial elections which took place on Sunday have resulted in the return of two interesting men to Parliament, namely Gen. Mercier and M. Francis Charmes. M. Ranc, who has been an active political figure for many years, failed to be re-elected, and as he is now getting old, this is in all probability the end of his career. Gen. Mercier enters the Senate ostensibly as a Nationalist, but in reality as the standard bearer of the Royalists. Gen. Mercier seeks to take the position which was left vacant by the late Gen. Boulanger.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true that Boulangism is still in a certain measure a surviving force. It was made up of a protest against official corruption, such a protest as is ever ready in the mouths of those who are not yet officials; it contained an element of the particular form of patriotism which is a legacy of 1870—the protest against the surrender of French territory to the conquering Germans; it united, moreover, all the elements of "panache," for the origin of which we must go back to the time of Louis XIV., the "panache" of the revolution, and the "panache" of two successive phases of imperialism. The word "panache" is the French equivalent for jingoism in England and spread-eagleism in America. Beneath this "panache" there always lies latent a royalist or an imperialist pretension. And weak as the various pretenders are, their parties and their pretentions will never entirely disappear so long as the French remain a warlike and glory-loving people that they have ever been.

Most of the old leaders of Boulangism are still alive, and they are the leaders of the new Nationalism; Henri Rochefort, Millevoye, and Déroulède still agitate as freely as ever. Georges Laguerre has disappeared, but is supposed to be still working somewhere in the shade. Mermeix, who betrayed the party, or who was rather the first in the field to reveal its organization, is absorbed in Transvaal affairs, and has become the confidential business adviser of M. Constans, the "malleus" of the Boulangists, as he was aptly called. Others have gone altogether out of sight, but their places have been taken by new recruits, François Coppée, and Jules Lemaitre, who add an element of respectability to this party which Boulangism always lacked.

As a figurehead, Gen. Mercier appeals less to the masses than did poor Ernest. But he is undoubtedly a much more clever man. There was but one Boulangist Senator, Alfred Naquet. There are now three Nationalist Senators, of whom two are absolutely unknown. The three of them will hardly make up the equivalent of one Naquet. From a parliamentary point of view, therefore, it is improbable that their influence will make itself quickly felt. The failure of M. Ranc to be re-elected is, however, as much a success for the Nationalists as was the almost unopposed return of Gen. Mercier. M. Ranc is an advanced Republican of the old school. He belongs to that large and somewhat undefined class to whom the "memory of Gambetta" is a sort of political "Mrs. Harris."

How Gambetta would have stood toward them had he been alive, it is very difficult to say. Gambetta was essentially an Opportunist, a man who quickly threw over old friends or adherents as soon as they became tiresome or stood in his way. His protection, however, has been claimed by nearly every party except the Collectivists, which has come into existence since the republic was established. Only Rochefort has spurned him openly and persistently. Ranc, it need hardly be said, was a Gambettist. That is why his advanced views were combined by the moderate Republicans. The Freemasonry of Gambettaism admitted him to their circle. He was an acknowledged mouthpiece of that mysterious "memory of Gambetta." To have failed to re-elect him now is looked upon as a sort of outrage perpetrated by Paris on the memory of Gambetta. M. Ranc was a violent anti-Boulangist, and the supporter of the claims of Capt. Dreyfus. He is a clever journalist, a good talker and speaker, and, unlike most Frenchmen, a good boxer. His frank, straightforward style caused him to be esteemed even by his enemies. Even the Pope liked his articles, in spite of that anti-clericalism which he offered as a perpetual tribute to the memory of Gambetta. His disappearance from the political arena marks the end of an epoch. He has no successors, and with his departure the memory of Gambetta fades further and further out of mind. M. Francis Charmes is the most cultured writer on foreign politics in France. Being anti-English, he leans toward Nationalism, but is anything but a revolutionary.

DESCHANEL'S RECEPTION.

M. Deschanel's reception at the French Academy took place yesterday, and was honored by the presence of the President of the Republic and Mme. Loubet. Deschanel's position as President of the Chamber rendered this visit from the head of the State an obligatory act of politeness. It is necessary to go back many years in the annals of the Academy to find a more wretched oratorical effort than that of the new Academician. Rhetoric of the worst parliamentary description, an unsuccessful attempt to wed the traditional urbanity of Academic phrase with the violence of political debates. To his ability as a comedian he owes a peculiar popularity among a class of people who form the fringe of politics and literature in this country. His political success is due to the fact that, being an absolute nullity, nobody is afraid of him, and he is quite willing to serve all parties. The Socialists like him because the arguments he brings forward against them are just sufficiently weak to give them no cause for alarm, while there is a pretense of knowledge and erudition about them which completely take in the pompous old gentlemen of the Chamber, whereas very fear of Collectivism is mostly due to the fact that they do not know what it is. In Royalist circles, M. Deschanel professes a sort of kid-glove Republicanism, made up of all sorts of admissions and reserves. He has the polite patriotism of the young officer who puts France above his family interests. He is the sort of young man with whom any political principle inside of anarchy can be discussed in a friendly spirit over dessert, and the impression that he leaves is that of the well-bred philosopher who holds that every question has two sides, and that all well-dressed people have a great deal more in favor of their views than they know themselves.

Deschanel is the outcome of the fact that the republic lacks, and has always lacked a gentlemanly model. M. Deschanel would make any well-bred English or American gentleman scornful. He is a petit maître with the manners of a commercial traveler; but he is apparently the best imitation of a gentleman which French politics can produce nowadays. His ideas are on a par with the white spats of poor old Felix Faure, but they pass muster in a country where officials still go to a morning ceremony in evening dress. Deschanel is a type of decadence. He shows how far France has sunk below the gauge mark of her old political ideals and of her Academic traditions. That Deschanel should be in the seat formerly occupied by Chateaubriand tells in two words a tragedy of national decline which is a century long.

Emile Zola has managed to emerge satisfactorily from the complicated legend concerning his late father's memory, which he set himself to disentangle. There seems to be very little doubt, and M. Zola is forced to admit this, that his father, when a Lieutenant in the Foreign Legion, and intrusted with the regimental cashbox, was forced to resign his rank from the army by reason of his accounts being muddled. There is, however, strong deductive evidence to show that he paid up the amount which was missing, and consequently the charge against him of embezzlement was withdrawn. There seems to have been no animus against him subsequently either at the French War Office or among his former superiors, and he was able to lead a respected and useful life as a civil engineer. M. Zola proposes to write the life of François Zola one of these days, but it is a question whether he will succeed better as a historian than did the late Alexandre Dumas, père. Many of Dumas père's romances read like history, but all his history reads like romance. He was doubtless the victim of an association of ideas which the public could not rid itself of, and M. Zola will probably find himself in the same position.

EXPOSITION WORK BACKWARD.

I wandered over the exhibition a couple of days ago, and found the principal buildings in a condition which makes it very doubtful that they will be ready for the opening, nine weeks hence. They are nearly all composed entirely of iron and stucco, and are much less solid in appearance than were the buildings of the last exhibition. The pavilions of the various nations will make a fair show. The American pavilion has a handsome dome, with a very effective laurel leaf design. The English pavilion is perfectly hideous; it looks somewhat like a lavatory turned inside out, being constructed of large yellow tiles, for what reason goodness only knows. It is square and squat, and but for the yellow tiles might be a couple of semi-detached villas run up by the so-called "jerry builder," in some suburb of London. It is a building without a heart. The Belgian pavilion is a fine Gothic reproduction, and the Spanish pavilion, with its wide white walls and little carved lace-like window casements nestling under a red roof, carry you easily in imagination to Seville and the land of the Cid.

My first impression is that the exhibition buildings will be less compactly distributed than they were ten years ago, and it will be an immense task to go through them all. The new bridge across the Seine, the Pont Alexandre III., is exceptionally broad, and from it a very picturesque view of the winding river is obtainable. It is a pity that stone instead of iron could not have been usen in its construction. There is no doubt that the exhibition will be a success, but it is nevertheless a fact that not within the memory of the present generation has Paris been so deserted by the foreigner as it is now. At the Hôtel Continental, which has accommodation for several hundred people, there were, a couple of weeks ago, only eighteen guests. Many of the hotels in the Rue de Rivoli are on the brink of ruin. Restaurants and American saloon bars are being closed or sold for a song, the tradespeople are universally bewailing the situation which is attributed to many contretemps, culminating in the Transvaal war.

THE NEW MINISTER OF MARINE.

M. de Lanessan, the Minister of Marine, is one of the most progressive statesmen who has had the management of the French Navy for a long time, and is quite as much a reformer, though less of an iconoclast, than was his predecessor, M. Lockroy. He will have the manipulation of the enormous sum of money which the new loan voted by the Chamber for the purpose of strengthening and increasing the navy. In the meanwhile he has earned the gratitude of all sailors on French battleships by suppressing the use of irons, both as a disciplinary measure and as a punishment, except on occasion of absolute emergency, when the lives of the crew may be in danger. The irons were customarily applied either to one or both of the delinquent's ankles, and forced him to remain either seated or lying on his back. The maximum duration of the punishment used to be ten days. M. de Lanessan was formerly a naval surgeon, and is therefore specially interested in questions which concern the sailors' physical well-being. He is studying a new dietary system, of which great things are expected. He is a thoroughly honest, sensible man, and one of the coolest and most prudent heads in the Cabinet.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Under the directorship of M. Ginisty, the Odéon Theatre—though still far from holding its own as the second theatre of Paris—is enjoying a period of comparative success. After producing Henri de Borner's original and patriotic play, "France-d'Abord," it has revived "Les Fourchambault," a comedy in five acts, by Emile Augier, which was played for the first time at the Comédie Française in 1878. Ten and twenty years ago few dramatic authors had a greater measure of success than Augier. Alone with Dumas fils and Sardou, he shared the applause of theatregoers. These three then practically reigned supreme. But while the plays of Dumas fils and Sardou still continue to hold their audiences, a great change is noticeable in the attitude of the public as regards those of Augier. Though "L'Aventurière," "Les Effrontés," "Le fils de Gibeyer," and "Maître Guerin," are still included in the repertoire of the Theatre Française, performances of these plays are somewhat unusual. Augier never loved the Odéon. He never forgave it for the collapse of one of his early pieces, entitled "La Contagion," produced there in 1866, and which, after a short run, had to be withdrawn, owing to the fierce campaign against it by a clique of literary students of the Quartier Latin. Then, as now, want of personality was the chief charge against the author. Then, as now, his plays were attacked as being but florid and thinly glossed imitations of Beaumarchais and Scribe. Luckily for him, these attacks were confined to the left side of the Seine, and found vent only in student utterances and in student print.

As regards the present revival of "Les Fourchambault," a comparison with the original production of the play at the Comédie Française would be scarcely fair, given the necessary limited choice of actors and actresses which the Odéon has at its disposal. In 1878 Got and Coquelin played the leading masculine rôles, Mesdames Croizette, Agar, and Reichemberg the leading feminine. With a cast such as that, it is not astonishing that the piece had an immense success. All the same, the Odéon has not done badly. It has found in Cornaglia an excellent Fourchambault, while Mlle. Sorel as Marie Letellier and Mme. Marie Magnier as Mme. Fourchambault, play their several parts with much grace and ability.

A curious judicial case between Charles Lecocq, the well-known composer and author of "La Fille de Madame Angot," and his former wife, from whom he obtained a divorce some years ago, was decided yesterday by the Court of Appeals. The divorced wife claimed that the author's rights on all the works composed by Lecocq during the time of their marriage should be divided in community, and obtained a verdict in her favor from the Court Correctionelle. M. Lecocq appealed against this decision before the Court of Appeal, and the Court this time gave a verdict in his favor. The Court considered that the rights of authors were defined by special usages, and finally decided that M. Lecocq's former wife had no claim of any sort on these rights. This is a point of law which has never been decided in France before.

R. S.

AN ELEVATOR MAN'S ESCAPE.

While Oiling Machinery Car Drops Down Thirteen-Story Shaft.

George Livingston of 146 Bathgate Avenue, an elevator man employed in the office building at 445 Broome Street, had a narrow escape from death in that place yesterday afternoon. He made it a practice to go to the building every Sunday and oil the machinery of the two elevators. He was on top of the east elevator and at the top of the thirteen-story shaft, making some repairs on the pulleys and cables, when to his horror the elevator began to go down. It did not drop outright, but continued to the bottom at accelerating speed.

The elevator hit the concrete bottom of the shaft with a great thump that threw Livingston with a rebound tweny feet into the air, and he dropped almost stunned on the top of the car. He heard a noise far above, and thought the heavy pulleys and counter weights were about to fall on him. Without waiting another second, he dived headlong into the shaft of the west and adjoining elevator, the car being at the top of the shaft.

Livingston struck on his hands and face on the bottom. He was cut and bruised by some broken bricks and other debris in the shaft. He was not unconscious, but was helpless when found by a watchman who had heard the crashing of the elevator and the man's calls for help. He was taken out and sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

When the Macdougall Street Station police heard of the case and that the man had been found in the elevator shaft they reported that he had fallen from the thirteenth floor and that he had escaped with "slight injuries."

EAGER TO SEE MILLER.

Curious Persons Visit Brooklyn Jail—He May Get Bail.

William F. Miller spent a quiet day in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday.

It was a regular visiting day at the jail, and many curious persons were attracted there in the hope of getting a look at the much-talked-of Franklin Syndicate man. Miller's wife and brother visited him in the afternoon, and had a long talk with him.

It is expected that something definite will be done to-day in the matter of securing bail for the prisoner. It was said yesterday that Miller's lawyers had found a man willing to go on his bond, and that they would consult with District Attorney Clarke in the matter some time to-day.

Blizzard in Colorado.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—A blizzard is sweeping over Colorado. Snow has been falling in the mountains nearly all day, with no prospect of immediate abatement. A continuance of the storm will seriously interfere with railroad traffic. The storm extends into Southern Wyoming and Western Nebraska.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Asa Warren Parker.

Asa Warren Parker, a well-known lawyer and real estate operator of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, Sixty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, that borough. The day on which he died was the fifty-ninth anniversary of his birth. He was born in Morristown, N. J., and was descended from the Parkers who figured prominently in the early history of New Jersey.

Mr. Parker was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and began the practice of law in Brooklyn in 1867. Of late years he had devoted most of his time to his real estate interests, which were large. Mr. Parker was active in unostentatious charities, and also in church work. He was at one time a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, and later of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Parker built a Presbyterian church at Wantagh, L. I., which was dedicated to the memory of his father. He had given bells for the steeples of a dozen different churches, notably at New Hamburg, N. Y.; Oberlin, Ohio, and Ann Arbor, Mich. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon from his home.

Col. Max Friedman.

Col. Max Friedman, aged seventy-five years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, M. F. Phillips, 112 East Ninety-second Street, on Saturday. Col. Friedman was born in Nuremberg, Germany, but came to this country when a boy. He resided in Philadelphia for many years, and there organized the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry and was chosen Colonel of this regiment, and served throughout the war. Col. Friedman was for many years a well-known Wall Street broker. He was the father of Henry C. Friedman of the stockbroking firm of H. C. Friedman & Co. His other children are Florian Friedman, Mrs. G. J. Solomons, Mrs. M. F. Phillips of this city, and Mrs. George Strasburger, Montgomery, Ala. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow at 112 East Ninety-second Street, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes.

Obituary Notes.

BENTON G. BOONE, Attorney General of Missouri in 1884, and formerly a member of the Missouri Legislature, died yesterday at his home in Clinton, Mo. He was born in 1838.

THOMAS G. MERRILL, widely known as a worker in the silver cause, died yesterday in Salt Lake City. Mr. Merrill was interested in mining properties in Utah, Colorado, and Montana.

JOEL THOMAS, aged sixty-eight years, died yesterday at his home in Kansas City, Mo. He was widely known as a horse and mule buyer. In the time of the civil war and later he was a Government contractor. He was born near Richmond, Ind.

FRANK H. KING, who died Friday at his residence, 52 East Twenty-first Street, had been associated with Otto Wissner, piano manufacturer. His death was due to an acute attack of Bright's disease. He is survived by a wife, Mme. Julie Rivé-King. The burial will be in Cincinnati to-day.

Mrs. LAVINIA MURDOCK DE SILVER, widow of John Ford De Silver, died at her home at 398 Third Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She was eighty-two years old, and was born in Philadelphia. She had lived in Brooklyn for about forty years. She leaves one son, Carll H. De Silver.

CANE BLOWS OR PISTOL SHOTS.

Doubt as to the Kind of Weapon with Which Rohder Scared His Wife and Former Boarder.

Frederick F. Rohder, forty-three years old, of 798 Lexington Avenue, who says he is a broker, was locked up last night in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, charged with having threatened to shoot his wife and Walter E. Fischer of Rahway, N. J. The story is one of domestic trouble, and Rohder claims there is a plot to get rid of him on the part of his wife and her friend.

The Rohders keep a boarding house. Fischer, who was formerly a boarder in the house said that he was sitting in the parlor of the Rohders' home last night talking with Mrs. Rohder when Rohder yelled through the keyhole, "I'm going up stairs to get my revolver. I'm going to blow your heads off."

A moment later Mrs. Rohder and Fischer heard two reports in the back parlor, and they fled to the street, Rohder following them. According to Fischer, Rohder stood on the front steps and pointed a revolver at Fischer. While this was going on one of the boarders summoned Policeman Sullivan, who arrested Rohder.

Rohder says that when Fischer was boarding in his house he was attentive to

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Mergenthaler Linotype
Standard Oil,
Bought and Sold by
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft.
Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

In the Matter of the Reorganization
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a sum equivalent to Five Dollars per share, being the first installment upon a sum equivalent to Ten Dollars per share, upon the stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, deposited with this Committee under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 14, 1899, is hereby called, payable to this committee by the depositors of said shares on or before February 14, 1900, at any of its depositaries, to wit.:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seaboard National Bank, New York City.
Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.
Guardian Trust Company, Chicago.
Messrs. Kleinwort Sons & Co., London.
Commerz-Discoato Bank, Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor, Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.

who will duly stamp proper receipt therefor upon the certificate of deposit, which must be presented for such receipt at the time of said payment.

Depositors who do not make the payment within the time and at one of the places above designated, will have no right of participation in the rights, benefits, and property conferred by said Plan and Agreement in respect of the shares of said stock deposited by them.

Said depositaries will receive without penalty further deposits of any of the stocks and bonds included in said Plan and Agreement until February 14, 1900, inclusive, but not thereafter.

Dated Philadelphia, January 29, 1900.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman;
A. HECKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN,
MAX PAM,
Committee.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 12:30 o'clock P.M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
40 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) per share on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after April 2d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1900.

The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 28th, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 26th, 1900.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank dividend orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 8th, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable March 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 28th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 26th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$23,000,000
UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS
First General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,
Dated September 20th, 1899. Due July 1st, 1934.
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, in the City of New York.
GUARANTEED AS TO INTEREST BY THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT COMPANY, Lessee.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE, $45,000,000

Reserved for underlying divisional liens,	$14,000,000	
Reserved for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements,	8,000,000	
Present Issue,	23,000,000	$45,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000,000.

Preferred Stock.		Common Stock.	
Reserved	$8,435,000	Reserved	$7,652,500
Issued	11,565,000	Issued	17,347,500
	$20,000,000		$25,000,000

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Trustee.

These bonds are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal.

Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which, under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of the laws of the State of Missouri, the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom for National, State, or municipal purposes.

These bonds cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are secured by a mortgage on all the real estate, franchises, stocks, bonds, leaseholds, and property of every kind or description in the City and County of St. Louis, now belonging to, or which may hereafter be constructed or acquired by, the said Railways Company.

The **United Railways Company of St. Louis** is a corporation chartered by the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 5% cumulative Preferred Stock, and $25,000,000 Common Stock. Of the former, $11,565,000 has been issued, and $8,435,000 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements; of the latter $17,347,500 has been issued and $7,652,500 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements. The Company was authorized under an ordinance from the City of St. Louis to construct about 80 miles of street railway in that city and to acquire by lease or purchase other street railroads. The franchise runs for fifty years from April 12th, 1898. This Company has acquired by deed all of the railroad lines, properties, and franchises, and substantially all of the shares of stock of the following companies except the St. Lou's Traction Company and the St. Louis Railroad Company, (one of the roads included in the National System.) Of the former it owns all the stock, and of the latter more than two-thirds.

SECURITY OF MORTGAGE

The United Railways Company acquired the following shares of stocks of street railways included in its system, all of which shares have been deposited with the St. Louis Trust Company, Trustee:

Shares Acquired.		Total Shares.	Shares Outstanding.
50	Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company	50	None
1,000	St. Louis Cross County Railway Company	1,000	"
2,000	Midland Street Railway Company	2,000	"
120	St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Railway Company	120	"
467	St. Louis County Street Railway Company	467	"
634	Clayton and Forest Park Railway Company	061	27
30,000	Union Depot Railroad Company	30,000	None
22,986	Missouri Railroad Company	22,986	"
99,994	Lindell Railway Company	100,000	6
24,950	National Railway Company (of Ill.)	25,000	50
9,953	Southern Electric Railway Company, Preferred	10,000	47
5,000	Southern Electric Railway Company, Common	5,000	None
20	St. Louis Traction Company	20	"

SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH SHARES THE COMPANY HAS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE ALL THE PROPERTY, RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Union Depot Railroad Company, together with the Grand Avenue Railway Company.
Lindell Railway Company, together with the Missouri Railroad Company, the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants' Terminal Railroad Company, the Taylor Avenue Railway Company, the Vandeventer Avenue Railroad Company, and the Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company.
Southern Electric Railroad Company.
Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway Company.
Citizens' Railway Company.
St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Lake Railroad Company.
St. Louis County Street Railway Company.
St. Louis Cross County Railroad Company.
Midland Street Railway Company.
Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company.
Also the properties operated under the name of Clayton and Forest Park Railway.

This mortgage is directly secured by these properties, subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, amounting to a total of $13,980,100, of which $5,003,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $54,623 when replaced by 4% bonds.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.65 miles, embracing the mileage of all the street-railway systems of St. Louis, save the St. Louis and Suburban system. If the future acquisition of the last-named system be deemed desirable, there has been a reservation and provision therefor. Under the terms of the mortgage, $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 reserved bonds can be used for no other purpose than for taking up $3,000,000 of the bonds of this system.

EARNINGS.

Statements issued by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants for the year ended June 30, 1899, show that the Companies now united earned, in the aggregate, while independently operated, $266,882.21 in excess of all fixed charges, including the interest on $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds; and also that the St. Louis Transit Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, showed a surplus of $188,346.21 over fixed charges, including the interest on this issue of bonds.

A large amount of work in the consolidation of power, and the transformation of cable to electric traction, is now under way, but until its completion the full benefit of the economies resulting therefrom will not appear in the net earnings. In this connection reference is made to the estimate of Mr. Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of experience, now General Manager of the Company, made before he became connected therewith, and to his letter of récent date as to the future net earnings of the United Railways Company, after making allowance for the economies following consolidation and the concentration of management. Prospectus containing the above can be had on application.

LEASE.

The St. Louis Transit Company, lessee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis and guarantor of the interest upon its Bonds and Preferred Stock, is a Corporation of the State of Missouri with power to acquire, lease, and operate, until the 18th March, 1939, the lines acquired by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. An exchange of its stock (to the extent of 172,502 shares) for the Common Stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been made, share for share, in consideration of a payment to the St. Louis Transit Company of $11 per share on each share of stock so exchanged. Through this payment it will have a cash capital of $1,897,522, and no other obligations save those under its lease of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Transit Company has assumed the operation of the property, under the provisions of the leases.

$9,375,000 Bonds having been sold, we offer the balance, $13,625,000, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Monday, February 19th, 1900, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THESE BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANSTEAD, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MORTGAGE MONEY WANTED.—We have a first-class mortgage of $15,000, paying 6 per cent., on business property a short distance from New York. The property is valued at $35,000. T. W. SHOTWELL, 291 Lenox Av.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION
of
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and the county wherein the principal place of business is located is the City and County of New York.

II.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the general commission brokerage and mercantile business.

III.

That the names and residences of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows:

ERNST THALMANN, who resides at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, who resides at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, are the General Partners; and HANS BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany; Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, who resides at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, are the Special Partners. The said General Partners and the said Special Partners are each of them of full age.

IV.

That the said Hans Von Bleichröder has contributed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Georg Von Bleichröder the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000,) and the said Dr. Paul Schwabach the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to the Common Stock of such limited partnership in cash.

V.

That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and the period at which the said partnership is to be terminated is the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, both inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came the above named ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office this fourth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine. FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

City and County of New York, ss.:

ERNST THALMANN, being duly sworn, says:

That he is one of the General Partners named in the annexed certificate, and that the several sums specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the Special Partners, respectively, in said certificate named to the common stock of said partnership, have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

ERNST THALMANN.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1899. MICHAEL GAVIN 24,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 88,
New York County.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

Whereas, The limited partnership heretofore existing between Ernst Thalmann, Adolf Ladenburg, Richard Limburger, Julius Schwabach, Hans von Bleichröder, and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder will terminate by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, 1899; and,

Whereas, The business heretofore conducted by the said copartnership has been transacted within the State of New York for a period of three years and upwards, and also with foreign countries, under the said copartnership name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The undersigned have agreed to form a new limited partnership to commence on the First Day of January, 1900, and to terminate on the Thirty-first Day of December, 1904, and intend to continue the use of said firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The undersigned, Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, constitute a majority of the General Partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be the General Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder constitute a majority of the special partners in said limited copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and,

Whereas, The said Ernst Thalmann and Richard Limburger, who are to be such General Partners, and the said Hans von Bleichröder and Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, who are to be Special Partners in said new limited partnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., have acquired the right to use the firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and have consented and elected and do consent and elect to continue the business heretofore carried on under such limited copartnership and under the same firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Now, therefore, We, the said ERNST THALMANN, whose place of abode is at Number 150 West 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and RICHARD LIMBURGER, whose place of abode is at Number 38 East 72d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, who are to be the General Partners, and HANS VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, whose place of abode is at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, who are to be the Special Partners, do hereby certify and declare, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that we are the only persons who are to constitute the said limited partnership of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., commencing on the First Day of January, Nineteen Hundred, and terminating on the Thirty-first Day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Four, and who are hereafter to deal under said firm name of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., and that the principal place of the business to be continued and conducted under said firm name by said limited partnership is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.

In witness whereof we have made, severally signed, and acknowledged this certificate, this 21st day of November, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

ERNST THALMANN.
RICHARD LIMBURGER.
HANS VON BLEICHRODER.
GEORG v. BLEICHRODER.
PAUL H. SCHWABACH.

State of New York, County of New York:

On this 21st day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came ERNST THALMANN and RICHARD LIMBURGER, to me personally severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. W. ROTCHILD,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 42,
City and County of New York.

10c. internal revenue stamp canceled.

Consul General of the United States, City of Berlin, German Empire, ss.:

On this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me personally came HANS VON BLEICHRODER, Dr. GEORG VON BLEICHRODER, and Dr. PAUL SCHWABACH, known to me and to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Consular Seal of Office, this fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.

FRANK H. MASON,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul General, Berlin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
Certified Net Earnings, 22% Per Annum.

The tremendous profits realized by investors in this company are best shown by the certified reports of the Public Accountants, who have examined the books of the mines, and certified to the net earnings as set forth in the company's prospectus.

The earnings thus certified to as correct by BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., the well-known Chartered Accountants of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, were from but three of the company's mills, and those running on single shift only, yet showed actual net profits of $1,542 per week. Including the new mill on the Mayne Mine property, which was started December 1, 1899, (subsequent to the examination by the Accountants,) the net profits at present, running on double shift, are over **22 per cent.** per annum on the entire capital stock of $1,000,000.

With the completion of the four new mills now in course of construction, these present earnings will be nearly doubled, increasing the net profits to over **42 per cent.** per annum.

The company thus offers investors an unequalled opportunity of large returns on a very small investment at the present low price of shares, and with the practical certainty of a rapid increase in the value of their holdings.

The actual earnings of these properties will be certified quarterly to stockholders by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., who supervise the company's accounts. This is a unique feature among zinc companies, enabling shareholders to verify regularly the enormous earnings of their company, which would otherwise seem almost incredible.

No investor can afford to let pass the opportunity thus offered for a secure investment with probably the greatest profits possible from any zinc mining company in the United States.

100,000 SHARES
are now offered for public subscription at
85c. PER SHARE,
to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
SURPLUS..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT has reliable agents in all cities and towns of **Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; also Mexico, Central and South America,** and is prepared to give prompt attention to the collection of legacies, management of estates, special payments, etc., in those countries.

OFFICERS.

Alvah Trowbridge ..... President
Heman Dowd ..... Vice-President
Stanley L. Conklin ..... Secretary
Francis C. Prest ..... Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Galban,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus.
Charles W. Drake,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Heman Dowd,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	L. Carbajal,
	Marques de Pinar del Rio.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and profits	$1,425,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	D. O. Mills,
Dudley Olcott,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Geo. A. Hardin,	C. P. Huntington,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	J. Howard King,
Richard Mortimer,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Samuel Thomas,	Geo. Henry Warren,
John E. Parsons,	Hamilton Smith,
John T. Terry,	Haley Fiske,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
	George Coppell.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall Street,
New York, January 23, 1900.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d and until the morning of April 7th next.

By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to authorize the taking of the steps necessary to carry the same into effect.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.

H. C. ROUSE, President.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.

(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.

This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

General Chemical Company.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 1, 1900, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared upon the common stock of the company out of the earnings of 1899, payable one per cent. quarterly on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, to stockholders of record, respectively, at the several dates, when the transfer books shall be closed therefor in accordance with the by-laws.

For the purpose of paying said first quarter's dividend of one per cent. on March 1st, and determining the persons entitled thereto, the transfer books will be closed against the transfer of common stock from and after Monday, February 19, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Friday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

New York, February 6, 1900.

JAMES L. MORGAN, JR.,
Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of Stockholders of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of counsel to the Company, Messrs. Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed the 12th day of February and reopened on the 27th day of February, 1900.

RUDOLPH LUDWIG, Secretary.

Dated, February 12th, 1900.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1900, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1900, and opened on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900. JOHN F. FLETCHER, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of John Anderson & Co., for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open one hour. The transfer books will close on the 13th February and open on the 21st February.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and the annual election of Directors for the Sprague Hospital Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, 33 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. A. PRICE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and the annual election of Directors for the Sprague Apparatus Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 33 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900, at 12 o'clock A. M.
W. A. PRICE, Secretary.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
FORTH WORTH, Texas, Feb. 10, 1900.

The transfer books of this Company will close 13th inst., reopen February 23d, for purpose of Annual Election and transaction of other business.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

This is a Wall Street holiday more thorough than has recently been usual. No developments of consequence impending here, the broker and his customer will be without nervous watchfulness for foreign quotations. To-morrow a variety of business factors may be disclosed, and included in the list are some matters of exceptional importance.

At a conference to be held in this city an advance may be agreed upon in the price of a variety of finished iron and steel products; and there is at the same time to be a meeting of financiers who have in view the perfection of a controlling policy for the anthracite coal trade.

***

Tests may be expected this week as to the quality of the money market. It is undeniable that some bankers are in doubt as to whether or not current low loan rates can be depended upon for long continuance. There are still some questions involving contingencies attending on Great Britain's prospective war loan. A canvass of international bankers fails to disclose any expectation that we will have to send any large amount of gold abroad during the next few months, though some such authorities do predict limited remittances abroad next month. This has to do with a variety of factors not in sight, however; and any forecasts can be not much better than blind guesswork. What is currently effective in Wall Street is that bankers of importance—whatever their theories—are willing to make liberal loans on long time at low rates.

***

With nothing disturbing intruding we are likely to see this week a substantial increase in the public's market interest. Commission brokers generally agree that there has recently developed a trading disposition upon the part of customers who since December have been shy.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	$3	Mch. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha (annual)	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Mch. 1	Feb. 9	Mch. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mch. 1	Feb. 10	Mch. 2
Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Del. & Bound Brook (quarter)	2	Feb. 20	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mch. 15	Feb. 28	Mch. 16
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mch. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
Mexican Northern (extra)	¼	Mch. 2	Feb. 17	Mch. 3
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 10
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 23	Feb. 9	Feb. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mch. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	1½	Mch. 8	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
Reading 1st pf.	1¼	Feb. 15	Feb. 19	Mch. 9
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1	Mch. 3	.....	.....
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Mch. 1	Feb. 21	Mch. 4
St. P. & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Apr. 2	Feb. 6	Mch. 1
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 2	Feb. 28	Mch. 26
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)			Feb. 28	Mch. 26

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated	2¼	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 7
Cin., Newport & Covington pf.	½	May 1	Apr. 24	May 2
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 20
Twin City Rapid Transit	1½	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 16
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Banco Internacional E'Hipotecario de Mexico	$1.42	Feb. 15	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cereal (quarter)	2	Feb. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 21
Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 5
American Ice Co. common	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
American Radiator pf.	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 15
Am. Steel & Wire common (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mch. 10	Apr. 3
Andover Iron Co.	$2	Mch. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Atlantic Copper Mining	$2	Feb

York would then be the natural market, but not so long as there are many small concerns.

"It is singular, in this connection, to notice that very little of the copper, I mean the metal itself, is dealt in in Boston. Most of the dealing is done here. Here is where the exporters are located; this is the business centre. Even if we let them quote stocks in Boston, here is where the buying and the selling of the copper itself take place.

"I may add in conclusion that I think it is the aim of the large producers not to put copper to a price that will limit its use, but to produce as much of it as possible and sell it—not keep it. It is worth noticing that there is no instance in the history of the copper business where the mines have been shut down to limit production and increase price."

GOOD TIMES IN OHIO.

W. J. Hayes of W. J. Hayes & Sons, bankers, Cleveland, Ohio, is another believer in the present good times. He says:

"What is there for me to say that has not already been said? We are having wonderful prosperity, with manufacturers busy, workingmen well employed, money easy, and railroads doing better and better. I may say that any talk of a falling off in the business of roads in our section of the country is the veriest nonsense."

BALTIMORE'S PROSPERITY.

Gordon P. Paine of Clinton P. Paine & Co., Baltimore, Md., has this to say of conditions in his city:

"General business is excellent—in fact, it could not be much better. It is true, we have had a number of failures recently, and this may have led some people to imagine that the city was not enjoying its share of the general prosperity. Such, however, would be a wrong conclusion. The several failures we have had were due to particular and special causes, in which general trade conditions played no part.

"Our stock market at present is much as the New York market was several weeks ago—quiet and listless. There is a good investment demand, but the speculative market is not what it was. The truth is, some of our people were pretty hard hit in the recent panic, and they are not desirous of having the dose repeated. The trouble was many of them were overloaded, and thought everything they put their hands to would turn to gold. That is one of the reasons why we were afflicted with too many new financial enterprises."

MORE EQUIPMENT.

Among the orders for new equipment placed by the railroads of the country last week are the following:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 2,500 stock cars and 10 consolidation locomotives; Reading, 100 refrigerator cars; Pennsylvania, 40 passenger coaches; St. Paul and Duluth, 100 flat cars; Vandalia, 1,000 coal cars; St. Paul, 200 hopper bottom gondola cars; Duluth and Iron Range, 50 steel cars; Chicago Great Western, 6 passenger and 10 freight locomotives; St. Louis Southwestern, 5 locomotives; Omaha, 8 locomotives; Intercolonial, 5 mogul and 5 consolidation freight locomotives; Hocking Valley, 5 consolidation locomotives; Mexican Central, 6 consolidation engines.

BUSINESS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Money in the open market grows easier, and the situation is better than it was at the corresponding date last year. Nevertheless yesterday's bank statement shows unusual tension for this time of the year, the discounts being 147,000,000 marks above the figures of 1899.

Foreign exchange rates continue abnormally high; and the bank has abandoned the intention of making a further reduction in the discount rate at present.

The Börse last week was extremely active. Outsiders were again buying briskly, and the transactions in industrials were enormous. Prices continued to advance, in many cases exceeding the highest level of last year.

Coalers were in great demand, supported by Russia's abolition of the duty on coal imported for railways, by the expected general strike in the Saxon coal district, and by the growing domestic demands. The Prussian Government will abolish railway differentials on coal and coke for export.

A report that American coal had been offered at Mediterranean ports at $3 per ton, which is considerably below European prices, attracted much attention, but did not affect speculation. Western producers are refusing all export orders, although higher prices are offered.

Sugar prices are advancing upon increased American purchases. A meeting of refiners and raw producers was held here yesterday to arrange as to price, but without success.

The situation in the cotton district is regarded optimistically. In the woolen district prices remain firm.

The Italian treaty with the United States is attracting much attention, and is interpreted unfavorably from the point of view of German interests. The Central Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties in Berlin says that the articles upon which the United States Government is making reductions, like toys, aniline dyes, iron wares, and cement, are specifically German export articles, and that the United States is apparently endeavoring to bring indirect pressure upon Germany in the pending negotiations.

The Alsonsche Cement Works are now seeking a suitable place in the United States to erect a branch.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the Welsbach Commercial Company.

A New Canadian Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Feb. 11.—David W. McNair of Warsaw has been elected President of the Port Dover, Brantford, Berlin and Gooderich Railroad, which is to run across the Province of Ontario, Canada, from Lake Erie to Lake Huron. The capital of the company is $2,600,000, and the road will be operated by steam and electricity generated by water powers along the line. Besides the passenger and freight traffic the company will operate a line of steamboats to the ports on Lake Erie for the Pennsylvania coal and iron trade in Canada.

For St. Catharine's Hospital.

The Ladies' Aid Society attached to St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, met yesterday in the hospital building on Bushwick Avenue and arranged for a two days' festival to take place Wednesday and Thursday in the school building of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity on Montrose Avenue. The hospital is filled with patients and greatly in need of funds.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.

M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
House Mover & Shorer
123 Liberty St., N. Y.; 250-60 Varick St., Jersey City. Established 1849.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By order of Supreme Court I will sell at public auction on February 21st, 1900, at 9 A. M., at 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City, 1 carpet and office fixtures; and on the same day, at 9:30 A. M., at 119 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City, 2,500 Roman Glazed Brick, and on the same day, at 10:30 A. M., at Gouverneur Slip, N. Y. City, 1 toolhouse; all property of Mapes-Reeve Construction Co.
FRANK E. GORE, Auctioneer.
CHANNON PRESS, Receiver.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Very desirable steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, one flight up, $30.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NO. 39½.—Attractive corner flat, hot water, steam heat, newly decorated, $55.

FOR SALE.

$2,000.—A VIOLIN BUSINESS.—IN CONSEQUENCE of sickness, I have to sell my rare stock of fine old violins and other reliable instruments and rarities; a chance to learn the business and repairing of fine instruments. KRINER, Violin Maker, 37 3d St.

HOTELS. HOTELS. HOTELS.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
Lakewood, New Jersey.

400 elegantly furnished bed-rooms, one half en suite, with private baths and open fires.

The palace Winter hotel of the North, in the pine woods of New Jersey, is NOW OPEN under entirely new management.

Golfing, cycling, driving, drag hunting, and every known diversity for the entertainment of guests.

HYDROTHERAPY Under Ideal Conditions.

In the heart of the Balsamic Pine Forests of New Jersey, Easily Accessible by Express Trains from New York and Philadelphia, in the Best-Equipped Winter-Resort Hotel in America, have been installed the Most Complete Appliances on this Continent for the Application of HYDROTHERAPY. **All treatment under personal supervision of Thoroughly Competent Physician.**

Apparatus is arranged to administer the Rain or Descending Douche, the Bidet or Ascending Douche, the Circular Douche, from four rows of Circular pipes with rosette attachments, the Jet Douche, Singly or in form of Scotch Douche, (Hot or Cold,) the Sitz Bath, and Full Bath. The Pressure and Temperature of water are controlled immediately and perfectly by specially devised apparatus.

Complete Apparatus for Static, Galvanic-Faradic, and Sinusoidal Electrical Treatment, with full attachment for all forms of electric baths.

Also, Three Hot Air Boxes for Treatment of Rheumatism and Kindred Diseases, with Glass Covers and Electric Illumination, so that Effect of Treatment May Be Observed. Massage by Experts.

Write for circular and diagram of rooms.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the Pines, Assistant Manager.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ON MURRAY HILL.

An exceptional opportunity to secure a full-width house in perfect order, and thoroughly modern in every detail.

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A medium-sized house, entirely rebuilt; newly plumbed and decorated throughout; hardwood finish.

ON CROWN OF LENOX HILL.

A medium-sized house, entirely rebuilt; newly desirable neighborhood can be had at moderate price.

EIGHTY-SECOND STREET,
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.

A very desirable full-width dwelling, in good order.

SIXTY-NINTH STREET,
Close to Central Park.

A fine 20-foot house, in splendid order throughout. Price moderate.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET,
NEAR 5TH AVE.

A full-width house in good order, open plumbing, &c. Can be had at reasonable price. (7799)

Special lists will be prepared on application, stating location, price, etc.

GEO. R. READ,
HEAD OFFICE, 751 5th Avenue, 60 CEDAR STREET. at 58th Street.

Wall St. Property for Sale.

NO. 64 WALL ST., opposite the present Custom House, the future site of the City Bank and other financial institutions; a full-size lot with old buildings. Suitable for a company or firm desiring to locate permanently, or for conservative investment. Will be sold at a low price. (780)

GEO. R. READ,
HEAD OFFICE, 60 CEDAR ST.

FOR SALE.

EAST OR WEST SIDE—UP OR DOWN TOWN. The finest, best built private houses, new and up to date, at the lowest prices, will be found in 40TH AND 50TH STS., near Madison Av., or 107TH ST., near Riverside;
18 to 25 feet wide, American basements.
See them or send for plans and descriptions to
CHARLES BUEK,
Owner and Builder,
109 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.

To Close an Estate.

The handsome four-story brick and brownstone house 104 West 73d St.; just put in perfect order. Inquire on premises, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICE OPEN MONDAY.

Don't fail to call and examine the cheapest house offered at $35,000; new American basement; between 5th and Madison Avs.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., cor. 52d St.

ELEGANT 5-STORY APARTMENT HOUSES, with stores, on 3d Av.; good investment to quick buyers; suitable terms. LEITNER & MARKS, 3d and Wendover Avs.

BARGAIN.—68 EAST 86TH ST., ONE MORTgage, $40,000, $5,000 cash. AARON, 150 Nassau.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KIPLING'S "Absent-Minded Beggar" free; all $1.50 books 98c. Malkan, 1 William St. Tel. 1121 Broad.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A fashion writer on monthly magazine; lady preferred; state salary and experience; send sample of work. L. D., Box 118 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Sober, industrious married man; thoroughly versed in tabulating work on large Remington, and absolutely competent to take testimony; liberal salary paid to right party. Address, stating age, previous employment, references, present residence, salary expected, H. C. J., Box 165 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up house wishes a place for her chambermaid and laundress. Call Monday until 2, 30 West 11th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced English lady visiting governess; has hours disengaged; children or adults. Evans, 49 West 99th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENWORK.—In private family; present employer can be seen; good references. 15 East 84th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid, in first-class family; hairdresser; experienced seamstress; lady seen evenings only; willing and obliging; first-class references. A. D., Box 836, 209 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as nurse or assistant nurse. Call for two days, 305 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no small children; thoroughly understands all branches of the business; good reference. J. H., 114 Chambers St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—15 years' experience; capable office manager, correspondent; highest city references, with bond furnished. Accountant, P. O. Box 2,523.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE | NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HACKENSACK. ITS MOST ACCESSIBLE AND ATTRACTIVE SETTLEMENT. HACKENSACK.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW YORK. THIRTY-SIX TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY, STOPPING AT SIX STATIONS WITHIN THE TOWN LIMITS.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR FOR RENT AT $20 TO $30 MONTHLY.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

WILL BUILD TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

OUTDOOR SPORTS—INCLUDING FINE BOATING. HEALTHIEST TOWN IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY, TAKEN FROM UPPER PORTION OF HACKENSACK RIVER. PERFECT SEWER SYSTEM. WE OFFER CHOICE HOME SITES ON HIGH GROUND AT A SPECIAL FIGURE. SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET OR CALL ON

HACKENSACK. HACKENSACK LAND COMPANY, HACKENSACK.
116 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

Losses for Thirteen Years . . $24,346.37

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AT A REASONABLE RENTAL, VERY HANDsome extension dwelling, with electric lighting; open plumbing, &c.; immediate possession if desired. Keys with HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5th Av., cor. 52d St.

116 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE, 25-foot four-story residence, with two-story dining room extension; rent moderate.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1,367 DEAN ST.—Elegant 3½ story and basement dwelling, 20x72; lot, 107; surroundings all private and choice; large, cheerful, sunny chambers; extension dining room and every detail for comfort and artistic finish; 20 minutes from Manhattan by bridge and Kings County "L" to Brooklyn Av.; open daily. ARTHUR G. STONE, builder and owner, 1,370 Dean St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Established 1854.
GABLER
PIANOS.
To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms, 214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The new down-town school of the Walworth Institute, 29-33 West 42d St., is now open day and evening; stenography and typewriting taught practically in a short time. At the up-town school, 108-110 East 125th St., all business branches are taught. Call or send for Prospectus.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 34 WEST.—Desirable front room with large closets, dressing room; excellent table; references exchanged.

THE NIBLOCK, 37 AND 39 WEST 32D.—Elegant furnished rooms with board; central location, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

40TH ST., 117 EAST.—Two sunny rooms; private family; convenient to Grand Central Station; gentlemen only.

71ST ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for gentleman; private house; every convenience. F. R., 1,342 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD—HIGHWOOD—TENAFLY
Houses for sale and to let. Land for building.
H. WEATHERBY & CO., 271 Broadway, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OPPOSITE D., L. & W. STATION.
WILLIAM M. TAYLOR AND A. B. HOWE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, February 13, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Esq., Referee,
The Choice & Valuable Residence
No. 18 West 53d St.,
AND
16 Desirable Lots on
PRESCOTT AVENUE
and NICHOLS PLACE,
Near Bolton Road, 12th Ward.

For maps, &c., apply to Wilson M. Powell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

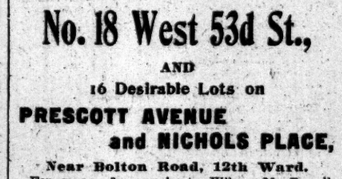
FINE STORE AND BASEMENT
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
29-33 EAST 19TH ST.
10,000 SQUARE FEET.
EXCELLENT LIGHT.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. 55 Liberty St.
Telephone 432—18th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA
THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Twin-Screw Flyers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK in commission daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the HENRY VOGT & BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this court, made and entered in the above entitled matter, dated the 16th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the receiver of the Henry Vogt and Brothers Manufacturing Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Marlin F. Hatch, auctioneer, the plant, machinery, and real property of the Henry Vogt and Brothers Manufacturing Company, which real property is described in the following diagram:



Comprises about 15 city lots; 4 brick and one frame building.

The undersigned will furnish to applicant catalogues of the machinery to be sold. Two bids will be received; first, for the real property without the machinery; second, for the entire property, including good will, machinery, plant, etc. That the approximate amount of the liens and incumbrances now on the property are $29,000, mortgages and interest, and $587 taxes. Any further information will be gladly furnished by the undersigned. HAROLD D. WATSON, Receiver,
64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Or, Marlin F. Hatch, 171 Broadway, New York City.
Sale adjourned from 7th February.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

California Independent tickets providing all travelling and hotel expenses en route both ways, for special vestibuled trains, with dining-cars, or tickets providing for every travelling and hotel expense under personal escort. Also through cars to California without change or stop. Choice of routes. Tickets good to return for nine months.

Cuba Two cruises to Cuba by the steamships "Curityba" and "Olinda," including visits to Havana, Matanzas, and other coast cities.

Europe Numerous tours by variable routes, including the Continent, Great Britain, etc. The Paris Exposition can be included. The tickets provide for superior accommodations. Stop-over privileges.

Florida Tours going and returning by different routes. Nassau, Key West, etc., are optional. Tickets are good to return until May 31.

Hawaii A visit to Hawaii, our new possession, which has been truly called the Pearl of the Pacific, is one of the most delightful imaginable. A week will be devoted to the volcano trip.

Japan This quaint and interesting country will be seen during the season of the cherry blossoms and flowering shrubs, and many secluded nooks and corners will be visited. Hawaii and China can also be included.

Mardi Gras Including all travelling and hotel expenses to New Orleans and return, with seats for the day and night parades.

Mexico Special vestibuled train, with dining-car service, interpreters, etc., offer unusual facilities for travelling leisurely and with every degree of comfort, and enable the passenger to visit many places of picturesque and historic interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations.

Paris Exposition The Trocadero Hotel, facing the exposition grounds, now completed and ready for occupancy, affords a most convenient stopping place for visitors to the Exposition, saving them the discomfort of travelling in crowded conveyances to and fro, as would be the case in less accessible hotels. First-class in every respect. Accommodations can now be secured for the hotel or tickets can be provided covering every travelling and hotel expense for the entire tour.

Private Cars adapted for families, conventions, and hunting parties, equipped with private apartments, with wide beds and separate toilet arrangements, and kitchen with experienced cooks and waiters, and embodying every comfort and luxury, can be furnished on short notice.

Puerto Rico Three tours to our new possession, embracing San Juan, Ponce, Coamo, and its famous springs, its fortifications, battlefields, sugar and coffee plantations, the drive over the great military road by carriage, etc.; by the magnificent new steamers "Ponce" and "San Juan."

Railroad and Steamship Tickets Information about resorts and their hotels, the best routes for reaching them, the cost of railway and steamship tickets to all parts of the world and other needful information will be furnished on application. Parlor, sleeping-car, and stateroom accommodations reserved. Private cars furnished on short notice.

Circulars on application. State information desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
(Established 1879.)
Tours and Tickets everywhere.
25 UNION SQUARE.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic..Feb. 21, 9:30 AM | Oceanic, Mch. 21, 8:30 AM
Teutonic..Feb. 28, Noon | Teutonic..Mar. 28, Noon
Germanic, March 7, Noon | Germanic..April 4, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TOURS TO PARIS--1900.
Over SIXTY TOURS, costing from $145 to $1,100. Several parties already completed. Apply at once for accommodation. Superior arrangements for individual Travelers. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRENCH, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda French, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 135 West 44th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1900. CHARLES T. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors. ja29-law6mM

FRY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FRY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1899. MARY FRY, Executrix. ISAAC FRY Executor. HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARNE and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL JACOBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Attorney of Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of May next.
Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1899.
EDWIN A. JACOBY,
GEORGE W. JACOBY, } Executors.
JOHN C. F. JACOBY,

RONALDS, MARIA D. L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED D. CONKLING, as trustee; Peter Lorillard Ronalds, Mary Frances Ronalds, Fannie F. Ritchie, P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Catherine d'Anglemont, Henri d'Anglemont, Blanche d'Anglemont, Houston Addison Thomas, Ronald Thomas, the younger of that name; Ida Leonora Thomas, Alfred R. Conkling, Muriel R. L. Conkling, Alexandra R. Conkling, Howard Conkling, Laura R. Conkling, George Lorillard Ronalds, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, as guardian of the estate of Ida Leonora Thomas, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Addison Thomas and Ronald Thomas, as trustees for Peter Lorillard Ronalds under the will of Maria D. L. Ronalds, deceased, the petitioners herein, should not be permitted to resign and be discharged from further liability as trustees of said trust, and why their account of capital should not be judicially settled, passed, and allowed, and why such further order or direction should not be made in the premises as justice may require; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County
[L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
j8-law6wM&f19

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, —To SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochman, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, and Albertina Schrag, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Eberhard Faber, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County
[L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
ja29-law6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON. BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Lahn.....Feb. 20 | *K. W. d. Grosse, Mch. 13
Saale.....Mch. 6 | Lahn.....Mch. 20
Kaiser W. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton.
*Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE To †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
*Columbia.....Feb. 15 | †Ems.....Feb. 28
†Trave.....Feb. 17 | †K. Wm. II....Mch. 3
†Aller.....Feb. 24 | †Werra.....Mch. 10
For Alexandria, Egypt, on March 3.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line. North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg.
F. Bism'ck, Mch. 15, 10 AM | K. Friedrich, Apl. 12, Noon
A. Victoria, Apl. 5, 10 AM | Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Wald'rsee, Fb. 17, 6:30 AM | Pennsyl, Mch. 3, 6:30 AM
Ph'nicia, Fb. 24, 12:30 PM | Pretoria, Mch. 10, 1 PM
PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....Feb. 14 | New York.....March 7
St. Louis.....Feb. 21 | St. Paul.....March 14
†Friesland.....Feb. 28 | Kensington.....March 21
†Sailing at 12 Noon.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Kensington....Feb. 14 | Friesland.....Feb. 28
Noordland.....Feb. 21 | *Southwark....March 7
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE.....Feb. 18
MESABA.....Feb. 24
MANITOU.....March 3
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Etruria..Feb. 17, 8 AM. | Etruria..Mch. 17, 6 AM.
Campania..Feb. 24, Noon. | Campania..Mch. 24, 11 AM
Lucania..Mch. 10, 1 PM. | Umbria...Mch. 31, 6 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Short Route to the Paris Exposition.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.
New York—Rotterdam, Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-mer, 3½ hours' distant from either Paris or London.
New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam; Winter rate 1st class, $50 and upward; 2nd class, $37. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers only: $37 and up.
Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE
For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC PORTS of CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.
RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
CABIN, $105.....STEERAGE, $40
Steamers sail from pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.
ALLIANCA, Feb. 14, 1 PM | ADVANCE, Feb. 21, 1 PM
Information at company's office, 28 Broadway.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Rio de Janeiro..Feb. 17 | AM. MARU.....Mch. 7
COPTIC.....Feb. 27 | EKING.....Mch. 15
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

A.— PARIS—1900.
Steamers ALLER, CITY OF ROME and NEBRASKA, SPECIALLY CHARTERED for Paris Exposition, Oberammergau Passion Play and Tour of Europe, start June 27 and 30; booking now. Also Thirty other Spring and Summer Excursions. Holy Land Parties March 3, April 28.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.... Syracuse Local	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.... Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.... Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.... Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
‡11:30 a. m.... Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.. Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.. Albany and Troy Flyer..	‡11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.... Albany Special	†2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.... Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited.	*6:30 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.... Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.... Northern Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.. Pan-American Express...	*7:22 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.. Buffalo & S. W. Special..	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.... Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.... Midnight Express	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ||Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:53 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "4950 Cortlandt" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. later from foot W. 42d St.:
†12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. For Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
*2:15 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited.
*5:00 P. M. Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.
*9:15 P. M. Detroit and Chicago Express.
*Daily. †Daily, except S

BROOKLYN TRANSFERS WON

Company to Comply with State Board's Recommendations.

THE COMMISSION'S DECISION

Optional Transfers at Thirty-sixth and Sixty-fifth Streets Not Unfair to the Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday decided to proceed with the enforcement of its recommendation that the suburban residents of South Brooklyn should be granted transfers by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to other surface or elevated lines at the Thirty-sixth Street and Sixty-fifth Street Stations of the elevated railroads controlled by the company in Brooklyn.

When this determination was communicated to him, Secretary T. S. Williams, who is here, said that the company would comply with the Commissioners' recommendations as soon as the necessary transfers could be printed. He regretted, he said, that the commission would not permit a longer time in which to try the new arrangement which had already given relief to the overcrowded condition of the surface cars of the Third and Fifth Avenue lines.

This decision in effect was that the board will call upon Attorney General Davies to institute proceedings to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials to adopt its recommendations. The decision is as follows

After public hearings and personal investigation of the complaints against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company by suburban residents of South Brooklyn, the board by its decision of Dec. 30, 1899, recommended that seven different changes should be made by the railroad company which the board believed would promote the convenience of the suburban patrons of the company in South Brooklyn. The railroad company accepted six of the seven recommendations, and has either already complied or is proceeding to comply therewith.

While the railroad company did not finally refuse to comply with the one remaining recommendation of optional transfers to either surface or elevated lines at the Thirty-sixth and Sixty-fifth Street stations of the elevated railroad, yet the company did not accept the recommendation, but requested the board to defer further action thereon until the change from a ten cent route by the combined elevated and surface lines, and a five-cent route by the surface lines to a five-cent route by the combined elevated and surface lines and a ten-cent route by the surface lines has been further tested.

This board refused to delay action on its recommendation of optional transfers, and commenced this proceeding to enforce such recommendation by service on the railroad company of an order to show cause. On the return of this order the railroad company had endeavored to demonstrate that the carrying out of the board's recommendation of optional transfers would be not only an obstacle to the successful use of the elevated lines for long-distance riders, and the surface lines for short-distance passengers—a division of use which the board has indorsed and approves as necessary to a proper solution of the transportation problem in Brooklyn—but that it would be unjustifiably adding to what under any circumstances at the present time is a financial loss in handling suburban traffic.

The board has considered carefully the figures and facts presented, and has verified them from other information and observation, and it is convinced that so far as the resident suburban business in these localities is concerned, it never had been and is not now a profitable one for railroad companies. The railroads in this locality were mostly built as steam highways to the ocean, and their regular operation was mostly restricted to a few months of the Summer season. The Coney Island traffic was the only justification for the construction of these railroads, and even that was not sufficient to prevent many of them from being sold under foreclosure.

The advent of electricity has changed conditions somewhat. Frequent cars and cheap fares have caused hundreds of thousands of passengers to ride through cars from the Manhattan end of the bridge to the seashore send every Summer day crowds of people to the ocean sands and breezes. For this reason the residents of the localities get used to a very liberal car service in the Summer, and naturally object when it is very largely diminished in Winter. But the statistics of operation show that reduced as it is, the service during at least eight months of the year is more ample than the business justifies, and that it does not actually pay operating expenses, to say nothing of interest on cost of construction or acquisition. In other words, the service which exists is only partly paid for by the residents of the locality who use the lines, and the remaining cost is paid indirectly by the Summer travelers to the seashore or by the residents of the built-up part of Brooklyn.

The railroad company frankly states that it is quite willing to endure such losses for a time, confident that the development of the suburban locality will soon make the lines profitable all the year round, but protests against the added loss which it claims will follow the adoption of the board's recommendation, in addition to interference with its plans for carrying the traveling public most safely, comfortably, and expeditiously.

If the board believed that the adoption of its recommendation would produce either of the above results, it would be loath to enforce its order. The Railroad Commission must stand between unreasonable demands on the part of the public on the one hand and the rapacity of railroad corporations on the other hand. It cannot conscientiously, and will not, use its powers to destroy or injure property. But its investigation of the conditions surrounding this particular matter and its personal observation on the ground, have convinced it that the granting of optional transfers at the points named will not materially increase the loss which the board is convinced now results from handling this local suburban traffic for one fare; that it is not intended to interfere with the handling of the Summer pleasure travel of the sea shore in such manner as may seem wise, and that it will not embarrass the company's plans for dividing the short-distance and long-distance riders—for the very good reason that a large proportion of the suburban passengers will undoubtedly prefer to travel by the more expeditious and comfortable elevated route. This preference will be made more manifest and the separation of long-distance and short-distance riders will be made more effective if the company will, in accordance with law, discontinue some of its elevated railroad stations in the outlying districts of the city, and establish through express trains to the suburbs. Such a change would be greatly to the public interest.

We have based our recommendation as to optional transfers on the conditions which exist and as they particularly affect this growing suburban locality. If we did not believe that the optional transfer would induce most of the people in these localities to take the elevated lines we should not recommend it, for we realize that to divert 30,000 long-distance riders to the lines, and particularly in the rush hours, to the surface lines, would only increase the unfortunate congestion which now prevails and justly antagonize the 80 or 90 per cent. of the population which is confined to those parts of the city, and to which naturally and properly uses the surface cars. It would not be right that they should be unnecessarily inconvenienced and taxed for the benefit of the suburban resident who for the same fare occupies for an hour or more a car seat which would otherwise accommodate three or four short-distance riders.

After a careful consideration of the facts, figures, and arguments presented by the railroad company, this board has decided to proceed with the enforcement of its recommendation that the suburban residents of the South Brooklyn locality should be granted optional transfers to either surface or elevated lines at the Thirty-sixth Street and Sixty-fifth Street stations of the elevated railroads

The determination by the board was the outcome of the hearing given at Utica yesterday at which Secretary T. S. Williams and Attorney C. A. Collin appeared for the company to demonstrate that the recommendation of the board was unjust to the company.

CAPT. McCLUSKY'S CAPTURE.

Thinks He Has Burglars Who Robbed the Gilson House.

Capt. McClusky has in his custody in the Detective Bureau two men whom he believes to be the men who robbed the house of Clement Gilson, at Woodside, L. I., on the night of Feb. 5 of property valued at $450. The men were arrested in their room at 142 Macdougal Street last Friday night by Detectives Reap and Holland. The prisoners are Henry Schultz, alias Charles Braun, who described himself as an actor, and Frank Lenhardt, alias Carl Hartman, a baker. Two black masks were found in their room, and two revolvers. There were also found a "jimmy," a bunch of skeleton keys, and two thin candles. A part of the booty secured from the Gilson house, consisting of a gold sword, two pocketbooks, a diamond lace pin, with one stone missing, and one-half dozen silver spoons were among the articles also found in the prisoners' apartment.

Schultz informed the police that he had been two years with Buffalo Bill and a year with the Barnum & Bailey Show as an actor. Lately he had been engaged in other work. He admitted, Capt. McClusky declared, the Woodside robbery. Schultz resisted arrest when the detectives found him, but was overpowered.

The men were remanded in the Centre Street Court yesterday until to-day.

Buffalo Man Killed by Street Car.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Preston Hurlburt, seventy-nine years old, one of the largest live-stock dealers in this country, was struck by a trolley car to-day and injured so badly that he died within a few minutes.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There may be nothing new in fish-net handbags, but the passengers in an elevated car recently evinced as much interest in one of them as if nothing of the kind had ever been seen before. It was carried by a woman in whose family some one evidently had the faculty of turning scraps to use without needless expense. A scoop-net was the chief component in the manufacture. It had been carefully coated with shellac to give it the appearance of leather. A tape similarly treated was run through the top of the net, so that it might be closed or opened like a sewing bag. To the top on opposite sides were fastened leather handles for easy carrying. The capacity of the bag seemed larger than that of an ordinary large satchel, for its owner had been shopping, and after she had dropped into it a dozen packages of varying sizes, there still seemed left enough room for as many more. The packages had so adjusted themselves in the bag as to avoid crowding or breakage, which would have been impossible in a contrivance less unconventional. From the glances of the women in the car the bag seemed to be better suited to shopping purposes than the usual handbag, although there were no signs of approval of the exhibition of individual packages which the net necessitated.

***

St. Valentine's Day must be put aside with the other revered things that have become "has beens." Ten years ago at this time of the month the windows of the stationery stores all over town would have been filled with valentines, dainty or comic, and callow young men and women would have been engaged in selecting such as they intended to send to the young man or maiden who stood highest in their favor. So, too, they would have been found slyly purchasing those grotesque caricatures with a few lines of doggerel underneath to be mailed to some man or woman against whom they had a spite or whose vanity they wished to offend. This year there are very few of either sort of valentines to be seen anywhere in town. There are districts on the east side, both up and down town, however, where there is a small display and a limited demand for the valentines. But as a whole the day is, for its old purposes, as dead as is the old fashion of calling on New Year's Day.

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"One of the schemes of the Social Labor Party to make a showing at the polls at the coming election is the publication of a daily paper to espouse their cause," remarked one of the leaders of the party yesterday. "We want a paper to make public our views and let the general public know what we are aiming at. It is possible that the paper will be printed this Spring, if we can get enough promises of support. That our people are in earnest is shown by the fact that the workingmen are willing to go down into their pockets to support such a paper. One hard-working man, as an example, has given $50 of his savings to help start the paper, and there are a score of my acquaintances who have subscribed $10 each, and are willing to pledge themselves for a small weekly subscription from their meagre income. When men do that sort of thing without the least chance of getting anything back from their venture, it shows that they are in earnest, at least, and that they have faith in the cause, which is really very close to their hearts and very dear to them."

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"There is one rather strange thing about this mining business," remarked A. F. Hollander, who is just back from a long tour of the mining districts in the West, "and that is that the poor man goes for the richest of all the metals, while the rich man and the syndicates look after the baser metals. Who is the developer of the gold mines in the Klondike and at Cape Nome? The poor man, with only sufficient capital to get him to the country where the richest ore lies strewn about. Who were the men who exploited the gold mines of Australia, of South Africa, and of California years ago? The very poor men. They found and developed the Rand and Cripple Creek and all the other rich gold countries. The pick and the pan did the work until there was a positive assurance that there was a field for capital, and then the rich men and the syndicates came in and were the gleaners. They could afford to work fields that the man with the pick and the pan had but just scraped over, because he had no machinery to do more. Of course, in the end the men with the capital got the best of the game, but it was the poor man who showed them the way. The capitalist never ventures in until he is sure there is vast wealth that it is worth his while to uncover and work. On the other hand, the poor man skips the copper and zinc, the nickel and lead fields, and goes away from them broken in spirit because he could find neither the gold nor silver, for which he was searching. He often sold what he called 'worthless' copper claims for a song and went trudging on after gold. Here is where the capitalist has to step in, as was the case in the Lake Superior and Montana copper districts, in the iron fields everywhere, and in the lead and zinc fields in Missouri and further south and west. Your capitalist does not chase Klondikes and Cape Nomes until he has become a capitalist because of what he has picked and panned out. Then he can get other capital to help him carry on his work, of course. I have met a hundred men who have discovered good copper and iron and zinc veins, and abandoned them for lack of capital, thus throwing over claims worth millions. They had no capital to work them, could get none, and so threw them away. The man with big capital finds his money faster in working fields of low grades, and looks on gold and silver as by-products, of material value only when they sell for enough to pay for the working of his copper mines, so that the copper becomes to him a source of clear profit when it reaches the market. You can't talk gold or silver mines to a capitalist until the mine is a big producer, but show him traces of iron, copper, or zinc, and he will listen to you at once, and is ready to advance millions of capital, while he would not advance pennies for a gold mine. There are funny phases to our business."

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Buyers for notion and department stores who are now in the city in force are making a special demand for novelties for the Easter trade, and the manufacturers, agents, and importers are at their wits' end to supply the demand. The buyers seem to see ahead an unusual demand for goods of this class, and particularly those of the cheaper class. Decorated eggs in glass, metals, or cardboard have been so largely demanded that the market was stripped of the supply during the week. Jewelers have been making cheap gilded and plated trinkets of this sort by the ton, and find a ready sale for them. Dealers in the better and costlier classes of fancy goods suitable for Easter presents are stocking up heavily, even though Lent is still more than two weeks away.

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Hotel men are reaping their harvest in lively fashion just now, and the late arrival in town has little chance for good accommodations unless he has engaged a room a couple of days ahead. At many of the fashionable hotels guests are refused every day because of the inability of the hotel men to furnish them with the sort of accommodations they want and are willing to pay for, and room clerks are puzzled to find places to stow away even those who are willing to take anything they can get, so long as it is a comfortable bed. The crush in town is emphasized every evening by the large attendance at the theatres, the crowded condition of both the fashionable and popular restaurants, as well as the ceaseless tramp on Broadway and elsewhere of sightseers who want a glimpse of New York after dark.

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"I've never had such a call for water as during the last week," said a Harlem druggist. "Vichy, seltzer, Poland water, sterilized water, anything supposed to be pure and clean, has been in lively demand, and more than one night I had to turn customers away. One evening half a dozen women were in the place willing to take anything in the pure water line. All I had left were two large five-gallon casks. One woman took one of these, in lieu of anything else, and before 9 o'clock the other was gone. The muddy color of the Croton water since the recent storm has created a boom in the mineral water trade. I drink the Croton; it tastes a little earthy, but it's all right. The appearance is against it, that's all, and the women hate to drink it—think it's full of microbes and all that. As a matter of fact, it is a great deal water those same people drink when they go away for a vacation. But I'm satisfied. It keeps business lively, and the Croton water may remain muddy as long as it likes for all I care."

TO PRESERVE PALISADES

Immediate Passage of Pending Bill to be Urged.

Mr. Hopkins to Argue Before New Jersey Assembly—Small Shore Strips Will Save Cliffs.

The interest shown by the people of New York and New Jersey in the efforts to save the Palisades from further spoliation will be increased to-morrow by an argument to be made at Trenton before the joint committees having the matter in charge by Franklin W. Hopkins, President of the New Jersey Palisades Commission. Mr. Hopkins, upon the request of E. W. Wakelee, leader of the Assembly, expects to go to Trenton then and supplement the commission's recent report with arguments showing the necessity for the immediate passage of the pending bill for the preservation of the Palisades.

The bill in question calls for the appointment of a permanent commission, giving it the right to acquire and hold for the State so much of the land between the edge of the cliffs and low-water mark as may be necessary to prevent their further defacement, and also to acquire such parts of the upper plateau as may be deemed advisable, in order to give the public access to the cliffs for the enjoyment of the view from various points of vantage.

A bill similar in design is now pending before the New York Legislature, with every prospect of being passed, as Gov. Roosevelt is in favor of it and no opposition, so far as known, has sprung up.

In speaking yesterday of the work of his commission, Mr. Hopkins said:

"We soon agreed that no small part of the beauty of the Palisades is due to the strip of shore at their base, which both emphasizes and softens the grandeur of the cliffs. It is nature's frame to the picture. We were therefore gratified to find that the most economical and effective way to protect the cliffs seemed to be to acquire the shore—economical because a few hundred thousands would be as effectual there as millions would be on top; effective because if the State owned the narrow strip below blasting above would be impossible.

"In providing for a permanent commission with suitable powers, we believe the necessary machinery is set in motion for the ultimate protection of the Palisades. This will take time, but a beginning can be made at once, and we have no doubt that as this commission shows substantial results of its work it will receive sufficient money from State appropriation or private subscriptions. The two States ought not to depend upon public-spirited citizens to save the Palisades from destruction, and they will not, as soon as they see that this commission is working on conservative, businesslike lines and making progress."

In speaking of public-spirited citizens who have been working to save the Palisades, Mr. Hopkins referred, he said, to William E. Dodge, who some time ago purchased a piece of cliff land he had no use for, but solely to preserve it from the blasters. When asked about the delay in introducing the bill, he said:

"The delay was due to our care in consulting eminent New York and New Jersey counsel, in order to have identical bills passed in both States and to avoid beyond peradventure any unconstitutional entanglements. We have chafed under the delay, but we believe the time has been well spent. The bill is built on the lines of the Niagara Park reservation and the general County Park act of New Jersey, and gives the commission power to acquire small parks on top of the cliffs which will be easily accessible by footpath from below. The strip below can also be made attractive and useful. I would like to see, for instance, boating privileges leased out and attractive small buildings put up at intervals along the shore. To put the whole matter in a nutshell, our object is to make the Palisades of as much public utility as possible and keep the picture and its frame intact."

The strip desired extends from Fort Lee—twelve miles in New Jersey and about two and a half miles in New York State. Should the joint commission be appointed, the two States will treat the park as one.

WOMAN STRICKEN IN CHURCH.

Heart Disease Killed Mrs. Kerns as She Offered Intercession for a Dead Friend's Soul.

Kneeling in prayer for the repose of a dead friend's soul Mrs. Mary Kerns of 36 Luquer Street, Brooklyn, herself met death yesterday morning in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Court and Nelson Streets, that borough.

Mrs. Kerns, who was fifty-five years old, lived with her husband, Michael, and their four children. Across the street from the Kerns family lived a Mrs. Mulholland. Mrs. Kerns and Mrs. Mulholland had been friends in their girlhood days in Ireland, and when they came to live near each other in Brooklyn their friendship was renewed.

Mrs. Mulholland died on Friday last. None grieved more deeply over her death than Mrs. Kerns. From the bier of her old friend Mrs. Kerns went yesterday morning to St. Mary's Church. Prayers were requested for Mrs. Mulholland, who was a parishioner. Mrs. Kerns, kneeling in her pew, was heard to gasp. Looking up those near her saw her fall backward.

There was a stir in the church, and then some one lifted Mrs. Kerns up. She was unconscious and breathing heavily. Father Molloy, the pastor, came down from his place by the altar, and saw at once that the woman was dying. A messenger was sent for a physician, and then the priest helped to carry the dying woman into the vestry. There the priest administered the rites of the Church, and a few moments later Mrs. Kerns died. It is believed that her death was caused by heart disease.

CAR RUNS DOWN BLIND MAN.

Says He Served in the Navy in Spanish War.

John Cavanagh, thirty-three years old, totally blind, was run down last night at Chatham Square by a south-bound Third Avenue car. His right arm was broken and he received a cut over the eyes and several scalp wounds. It was necessary to back the car to extricate him. An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital. To Surgeon Smith the injured man said he became blind while in the naval service during the war with Spain. He lives at the Globe Lodging House, on Park Row. He was removed to the hospital.

Russell Parker, the motorman of the car, of 502 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was arrested and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. He will be held to await the result of the man's injuries. The man was injured near the point where a boy was dragged to death by a car a few days ago.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

The First District Annual Meeting—Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.

The Independent Order, Free Sons of Israel, First District, held its annual meeting yesterday at the Lexington Opera House, on East Fifty-eighth Street. The meeting was called to order at 9 A. M. and continued all day. One hundred delegates were present. A large number of visitors swelled the attendance to over 500.

The reading and discussion of Grand Master Stern's annual message took up a great part of the day. He reported the order to be in a flourishing condition with a reserve fund of $1,000,000. District No. 1, which is the Eastern and main body of the order, now has 112,000 members.

Among the Grand Master's recommendations was one to reduce the dues of members under twenty-five years of age in order to increase the membership. He also recommended the bonding of the officers. Both of these recommendations were referred to committees.

The new officers elected are Samuel Stern, re-elected Grand Master for the third time; Isaac Engel, Brooklyn, First Deputy; William Brookheim, Albany, Second Deputy; Aaron Wolfson, Third Deputy; Emil Tausig, Grand Treasurer; I. H. Goldsmith, Grand Secretary; Myer Elsas, Chairman Committee on Appeals; Benjamin Orbach, Chairman Committee on Finance, and Isaac Simon, Chairman Committee on State of District.

The new officers were installed by Julius Harburger, United States Grand Master of the order. Among those who spoke during the day were Past Grand Master Isaac Harburger and Ferdinand Levy.

The report of the Treasurer showed the disbursements for the year to have been $5,248.96, and the receipts $4,211.63, leaving a deficit of $1,037.33.

Woke up one Monday morning something over a year ago to find we had but two stores.

History repeats itself! No, haven't burnt out; moving out—out of the Leonard Street warehouse back to corner of Warren st., into a store built expressly for our business and for your convenience.

Only takes to-day; to-morrow will find us with three stores in perfect working order.

We leave the old Jaffray store with a lingering regret, for it helped us in a pinch, and proved the loyalty of our friends who went out of their way to come ours—a loyalty so steady that our business equaled that done under fairer conditions.

We tender them a hearty handshake of thanks.

Two stores—Prince and 32d st.—open to-day, all day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

MR. NAGLE ON HIS WORK.

Col. Waring's Example, New Commissioner Intimates, Will Be His Model—Promises Devotion to Duty.

Percival E. Nagle, the newly appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner, was seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, as he was making his way west on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to avoid the many persons watching for him in the neighborhood of his residence.

Commissioner Nagle said that he had accepted the trust reposed in him by Mayor Van Wyck with the full appreciation of its responsibilities. The position of Street Cleaning Commissioner he considered the most important in the city, and he believed that to perform the duties connected with it adequately would require all the energies and capacity of an abler man than himself. Nevertheless, he was willing to undertake the task, and was determined to give a good account of himself.

Mr. Nagle said he had an example to study in Col. Waring's work, and he hoped to achieve the same beneficent results as were attained by that reformer. If he found that he could not clean the streets to the satisfaction of the public, he would step down and out.

Every man in the Street Cleaning Department, from the highest to the lowest, Mr. Nagle said, would be held to the strictest accountability for the full discharge of his duty. He would not stand for neglect of duty on the part of any subordinate. He hoped when he left the Street Cleaning Department that his work would be a monument to his capacity and devotion to duty.

Especial attention would be paid, the Commissioner said, to those sections of the city which it had been claimed had been neglected. This applied especially to the Borough of the Bronx.

Capt. Gibson, who had proved himself the right man in the right place, would be retained, as would all others whose work had been satisfactory.

The Commissioner concluded by saying that he cordially invited the public to make known any just cause of complaint, and he would at once apply the remedy.

Among scores of other telegrams the Commissioner has received one from Chief of Police Devery, congratulating him upon his appointment, praising his ability and fitness, and proffering the assistance of the Police Department in his work.

69TH REGIMENT RIVALRY.

Reported Plan of Col. Duffy to Control an Election.

Trouble is brewing in the Sixty-ninth Regiment over the election of field officers to fill several vacancies. A Lieutenant Colonel is to be elected, and also two Majors, owing to the resignation of Majors Lynch and Spellman. The former is now Colonel of the Irish Volunteers, and the latter is an officer in the United States Volunteer Infantry, fighting in the Philippines.

Some time ago Col. Duffy announced that the time had come for filling one of the vacancies in the office of Major. Capt. E. T. McCrystal of Company E and Capt. Daniel C. Devlin of Company E were named as candidates. Capt. McCrystal's friends claimed the honor to be due him, as senior Captain of the regiment, and also because he was a Major in the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers in the Spanish war. Capt. Devlin's friends openly announced that he was Col. Edward Duffy's candidate. Devlin also served with the Sixty-ninth Volunteers.

When the night arrived which had been fixed by Col. Duffy for the election, the officers were told at the armory that the election had been postponed. No reason was given, but the McCrystal men declared that it was because a majority was assured for Capt. McCrystal. They asserted that the election had been postponed in the hope of eventually working up a majority for the headquarters candidate. On Saturday afternoon the McCrystal men received a report that Company H, commanded by Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, had been singled out for disbandment, on the ground of its small attendance at drills. The disbandment, it was said, would inaugurate a "weeding-out" process by which an anti-McCrystal majority could be secured. The officers of Company H have been counted as McCrystal supporters.

Col. Duffy would not discuss the matter yesterday. "Headquarters do not mix up in elections. I know nothing about the disbandment of any company," was all he would say.

CHARITY AS A SCIENCE.

Indiscriminate Giving Condemned as a Remedy for Poverty.

A series of Sunday afternoon discourses on Christianity and social reform was inaugurated yesterday at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church by the Rev. Robert Erskine Ely. Mr. Ely is the President of a school for workingmen at Cambridge, Mass., and has devoted much study to sociological problems.

His theme yesterday afternoon was "Scientific Charity," and in contrasting the views of charity obtaining several centuries ago and at the present time, he said: "We cannot, as of old, use profuse philanthropy in this world as a fire escape in the world to come." The speaker said that, proportionately, poverty was very slowly decreasing, but the actual amount of it was on the increase, along with population and wealth. Concerning the causes of poverty, Mr. Ely said:

"It is a mistaken notion that destitution is largely due to the use of intoxicating drinks and thriftlessness. In the United States, according to the statements of experts, the general average per cent. of poverty due to liquor is 25½; in the larger cities, like New York, it falls to 10 or 12. Frequently where drink is not the cause of poverty, poverty leads to drink. Thriftlessness is often more the effect of poverty than a cause, and, in itself, thrift is an absolutely inadequate remedy for poverty."

Among the principal causes of destitution Mr. Ely included indiscriminate giving. "Some one has said," he remarked, "that it is a question whether the housekeeper or the saloon keeper has done the more harm. There are some rules without exceptions, and I think the following is one of them: Never, never give outright money, clothes, or food to any human being with whose character and circumstances you are not thoroughly well acquainted. If you feel mean after refusing a tramp sit down and send your charity organization society a good-sized check. There is as much need of expert knowledge in carrying out one's benevolences as in dealing with disease or business entanglements."

An unusually attractive line of

Spring Dress Fabrics,

Barèges, Nuns' Veilings, Silk Warp Aeolians, Voiles, Crepes and Henriettas.

Satin Finished *Venetians and Broadcloths,* in the latest French tints.

Homespuns, Scotch & English Cheviots, in mixtures, stripes, and invisible checks and plaids.

Reversible Cloths, in light and medium weight, for street and traveling wear.

Also *Plain & Satin Striped Challies,* in a variety of rich designs, many of which are exclusive.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A TONIC

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, refreshes and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

LAST RITES IN THE STREET.

A Crowd Watches Two Priests in Attendance on an Injured Man.

In the centre of a large crowd, some kneeling reverently, others gazing curiously, two priests of the Roman Catholic Church late yesterday afternoon administered the last rites of their religion to a man who lay injured on the sidewalk near the foot of the stairs of the up-town station of the Second Avenue elevated railroad at Twenty-third Street. A citizen who was going to take a train saw the man fall down the stairs. He was a laboring man, evidently, as he wore overalls and jumper, and his hands were soiled and calloused.

A policeman sent to Bellevue Hospital and Dr. Graham Rogers responded. Before he arrived a crowd gathered. The two priests had just come from the Greenpoint Ferry. Seeing the crowd they hurried forward to the injured man's side. They glanced at him for a second. Then one of the priests caught sight of a little brown ribbon which came just over the edge of the injured man's shirt.

"He's a Catholic, Father," he said to his companion. "See, he wears a scapular."

Instantly the priests knelt beside the unconscious man. The crowd fell back reverently, the Catholic ones uncovering and joining silently in prayer. Overhead the elevated trains rattled, and electric cars went clanging by, while out of a half hundred tenement windows men and women looked down upon the picture. The priests declined to give their names, and hurried on their way through Twenty-third Street as soon as they had performed their duty.

Dr. Rogers, who took the injured man to the hospital, said his skull had been fractured and thought unlikely that he could recover. The man's pockets contained nothing but a five-cent piece. He had not been drinking, the doctor said. It is supposed that when near the top of the stairs he was attacked by heart disease and fell, fracturing his skull.

The man was restored to partial consciousness at Bellevue. The doctors were able to get from him the fact that he is John Graham, twenty-five years old, of 236 East Sixth Street. He is a laborer.

HEBREW CHARITY REPORT.

Work of the Sheltering Guardian Society—Gifts Received.

The twentieth annual report of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of the New York Orphan Asylum, which has just been made public, shows that there are 876 children in the institution at the Grand Boulevard and West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Of this number 844 are supported by public funds and the rest by the society or benefactors. Nearly 60 per cent. of the inmates are boys, and 90 per cent. of the total number are from New York City.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts were $89,938.90, of which $88,606.48 came from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and the balance from patrons and members. Some of the larger money donations were: Leonard Lewisohn, $500; M. W. Mendel, $1,000; Jesse Lewisohn, $1,000. The expenditures for the year were $103,017.31.

Return of the Turkish Minister.

Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamer La Gascogne, and left at once for Washington. He has spent two years at Washington, and is returning from a leave of absence. He was accompanied by his wife, sister-in-law, and a woman servant, who were dressed in black satin dresses; mantles, and headdresses in the Turkish fashion.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30.
MR. ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Reserved Seats, $1.00; Children, half price.
J. B. POND ..... Manager

COMIQUE B'way and 29th St. The House That Jack Built. Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c.
VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS. Dixon-McGovern Fight Pictures.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, **BEN-HUR**

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
14th Week "WAY DOWN EAST."
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.
Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. XTRA MAT. TO-DAY.
Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No smoking at Mats.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Mat. Sat.
2nd Week "Als Ich Wiederkam,"
Great Hit Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** Last 2 weeks. 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Mat. To-day.
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

The New Suits and Skirts. | *The New Suits and Skirts.*

O'Neill's.

The New Spring Styles in
Women's Tailor-Made Suits and Separate Dress Skirts
Are Here in Profusion.

A larger assortment than we have ever before shown. All the leading shapes and materials are here, together with a number of exclusive designs, designed especially to our order. Call and see them. Four items to show you the range of prices:

SUITS OF FANCY STRIPED NOVELTY CLOTH, Eton Jacket, medici collar, revers and belt of stitched taffeta, finished with fancy buttons, skirt has triple box plaited back, is lined with percaline and has wide band of velveteen,
25.00

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, with new open front jacket, high collar, handsomely appliqued, new box plaited skirt, entire suit lined throughout with good quality of taffeta,
39.00

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS OF BROADCLOTH, six stitched plaits forming fan at the bottom, single box plaited back, and lined with percaline,
9.98

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS OF FINE IMPORTED HOMESPUN in Grays and Browns, new inverted plaited back, handsomely stitched, entirely men tailored,
12.00

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

STERN BROTHERS

have now on sale their second shipment of a
New Paris Corset
entirely different from any heretofore offered
In addition, later importations of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
of exclusive materials, in models
specially designed for the present mode of dress
West Twenty-Third Street

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. ..... At 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2
Extra Matinée TO-DAY (Monday) at 2.
"In this production Daniel Frohman preserves all the traditions of Daly's with the best traditions of the Lyceum. Play will easily run through the season."—Times.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"The artistic niceties of both Daly's and the Lyceum were again observed, while the general effect was better than has obtained on either stage."—Sun.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE **AMBASSADOR**
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, AND EDWARD MORGAN.
Extra Matinée on Washington's Birthday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. ..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinée Thursday at 2:15.
Extra Matinée TO-DAY, Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:20. Mat. to-day 2:15
N. C. GOODWIN H. V. Esmond's
MAXINE ELLIOTT Exquisite Play,
When We Were Twenty-one.
Extra Matinée To-day at 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's **CRITERION THEATRE** B'way & 44th St
Ev'gs, 8:20.
Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2:15.
NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.
MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way.
Ev'gs, 8. Matinées 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
WM. GILLETTE in His New Play. **SHERLOCK HOLMES**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES TO-DAY, WED., AND SAT.
The Best Yet. **CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Last 6 Nights. Last 2 Mats.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
February 21—Charles Frohman Presents
The Modern Spectacle, **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.**

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Milton & Dollie Bonner, Gallando, the Silvers, Mov. Pictures, &c.
Cont. Perf. NOBLES, 15, 25, 50c. Le Roy & Clayton

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. **Camilla Urso.**
15, 25, 50c. Lillian Burkhart, The Hawaiian Trio, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Mov. Pic's, &c.

THE DEWEY East 14th St
MATINEE TO-DAY. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS.
"Cyrano de Rubber-Neck." Living Pictures.

Keith & Proctor's
Farewell week of **Round New York** in 80 Minutes. To-day.
With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance.
MARIE DRESSLER, MR. & MRS. ROYLE,
Walton's Dogs and Monkeys, Morton, Lewis & Ryan, Biograph, Nellie Walters
TO-DAY, DOORS OPEN 10 A. M.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Chas. B. Evans, P'r.
David Belasco's masterpiece acknowledged **Naughty Anthony**
Mats. To-day, Wednesday & Saturday.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—The Private Secretary.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. **SHENANDOAH** Matinée To-day.
200 PEOPLE. 50 HORSES.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. | Special Mat. TO-DAY.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. Last week.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. **ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.**
HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY.
100TH TIME, SOUVS., THURS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-morrow, 3 P. M.
FRIEDA SIMONS.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 U. Sq.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

CASINO! First Time To-night.
New Opera Comique. Star Cast. Chorus of 50.
THE PRINCESS CHIC.

AMU

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Malting pf.	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Smelt & Ref. pf.	1¼	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	5½
Am. Tobacco	4½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2½
Am. Tob. pf.	3⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	4	Mobile & Ohio	3¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	5½	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¼	Nat. Lead	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Cleve., L. & W.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	Norf. & West.	2⅝
Col. Midland pf.	3	Norf. & W. pf.	2⅝
Consol. Gas	2⅜	Pennsylvania	2
Denver & Rio Gr.	1⅝	Pullman Car	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅝	Rio Grande West.	1
Erie	1½	Union Pacific	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2⅜	Union Pacific pf.	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	4⅜	Wis Cent. pf.	5
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1½		
Hocking Valley pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist Tel.	2⅜	Gen. Electric	1
American Ice	1½	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Long Island	4½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅜	Nor. Pacific pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	4¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	2¼
Brook. Rap. Trans.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Brook. Union Gas.	2½	Pressed Steel Car.	2¼
Brunswick City	1	Rep. Iron & Steel.	1
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1½
Ch., R. I. & P.	1¾	St. L. Southwestern.	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	3¼
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Del. & Hudson	2	West. Union Tel.	3⅜
Del. Lack & West.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. Un. El. 1st	1¼	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1⅞
Brook. W. & W.	3½	Mo. Pac. t. r. 5s.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio con 5s.	1⅝	N. C. & St. L. c. n. 5s.	1
C., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	1	N. Y. C., Mich. Cent. 3½s	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	1⅝	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s	1
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
C., St. P. & M. 6s.	2½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s.	2	Or. Short Line con.	1½
Clev., Lor. & W. 1st.	1	Peo. & East. 1st.	1
Clev. & Marietta 1st.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	2½
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s.	1¼	S. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class C	1½
Detroit City Gas 5s.	2	St. L. & S. F. con 4s.	1¼
D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s.	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1⅝
Elgin, J. & E. 1st.	2½	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, inc.	1½
Gal., H. & H. 5s.	2	T., C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	1
Georgia Pacific 1st.	5½	T. C. & I. 1st Tenn. 6s	4½
H., E. & W. T. 1st.	3½	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st.	1
Ill. Cent. col. tr. 4s, 1953	1½	Tol. & O. C., West. Div. 1st.	1
Ind., Ill. & I. 1st.	2⅞	T., P. & W. 1st.	2½
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	1½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	3
K.C., P. & G. 1st t.r.	3½	Wabash 1st.	1
Lake S. 2d 7s, reg.	1⅝	Wab. 1st, D. & C.	1
L., E. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1		
L., E. & St. L. gen 4s.	1		
Mex. Cent. 1st con. inc.	1⅜		
Mex. Cent. 2d con. inc.	1		
M. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	St. L. Southw. 1st.	1⅝
C. & O. 1st, R. & N. 1st con. 4s.	1	St. L. Southw. 2d.	1
Knox. & O. 1st.	1½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Mo., K. & T. 5s.	2¼	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	2⅛

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 10, total transactions included 3,614,383 shares of stock, $14,796,500 bonds, including $117,400 Government and $93,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 11, '99.	Feb. 10, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,350,947	3,614,383	*263,431
Banks	150	24	126
Mining	6,800	2,440	4,360

BONDS.

	Feb. 11, '99.	Feb. 10, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$21,765,500	$14,796,500	$6,969,000
State	51,900	93,000	*41,100
Government	96,800	117,400	*20,600

*Increase.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Feb. 10.	3,614,383
Same week last year.	3,350,947
To date this year.	14,870,356
Corresponding date last year.	30,538,585

Bonds for the week.	$15,006,900
Same week last year.	$21,914,200
To date this year.	$68,886,000
Corresponding date last year.	$185,154,300

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

TREASURY ABSORBS CAPITAL

At Least £2,500,000 Withdrawn from the Market in Six Days—Problem of How the Government Will Raise More Money — Continental Markets Weak—Dear Coal Cripples Trade.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Feb. 11.—The only influence of the Government on our market last week, apart from the war, was the absorption by the Treasury of the capital of dealers in credit. Including the amounts paid over by the collectors since the bank return was made up at least £2,500,000 net has been withdrawn from the market balances in the last six days.

The result has been such poverty on the Stock Exchange pay day as to send borrowers to the Bank of England for about £400,000 in a three day loan at 4 per cent.

But where are the war disbursements? They cannot go further until Parliament sanctions additional expenditure. This it will probably do this week, as the estimate to be voted was issued on Friday night. Adding £13,000,000 now asked to the £10,000,000 granted last October, the total military charges for the current financial year will amount to between £46,000,000 and £47,000,000. Adding the new demand to that of last October £23,000,000 will have been consumed by the war to the end of March. But nobody supposes that this sum will be sufficient; debts will simply be postponed.

What interests the money market most, however, is how the money now demanded is going to be raised. The floating debt at present is just £10,000,000. Adding the sum now asked might seem expedient, in order to consolidate both in a new issue of consols, but this is not possible because the Treasury bills out have still many months to run. It is useless, so the market says, to create a mere £13,000,000 in new "Goschen money," therefore it will probably be raised by either more Treasury bills or short term Exchequer bonds.

Whatever form of floating debt be chosen, it implies a drain of the market resources in a manner a fixed debt does not entail. Sell a new creation of consols, and the stock passes at once into the hands of investors, affecting bank deposits temporarily, but not, save for a moment, floating credits in the market. But sell bills, and they are always in the market somewhere, employing its resources often when it is difficult to spare them.

For this reason principally the discount market was firmer yesterday. The rate finished at 3¼ per cent. hard, and I see small prospect of it becoming much cheaper unless the supply of bills falls off further through bad trade. But our foreign trade last month was excellent, allowing for an additional working day, compared with January, 1899, and from all parts of the country reports are that business would be first rate were coal not so abominably dear.

None the less is it true that but for American bills the discount market would often have precious little to do. A leading bill broker told me yesterday morning that the supply of inland and Continental paper is miserable.

It seems probable, then, that we shall crawl along much where we are, with occasional pinches for money such as the payment of railway dividends will cause, for the next fortnight, but with no stringency till toward the end of next month; but all forecasts are unusually subject to the unforeseen.

In the stock market we continue to be sport for the rumor novelist, and yet cheaper money has begun to force our hoarded savings to the benefit of investment securities. Business is wider in range, in consequence, and I verily believe that we should dash into your railroad securities like Highlanders storming a kopje were we not so bound up in the fortunes of our latest war.

I have been saying for some time that opportunities are offered by your side to our speculators, but the retort often is "Do you think Kafirs good to buy just now?" My impression is that your capitalists are setting their railroad house in order by consolidating interests, by strengthening the positions of the weak roads, and in other ways preparing for a general solidification of freight rates with a view to preventing a continuance of the disastrous cutting policy, and that when this is accomplished we shall see traffics, dividends, and prices spin upward after a style unknown for at least ten years.

But we are all in Chartereds, in Rand mines, in Robinsons, or Matabeles, and cannot stop to think of probabilities of this sort. Let not your market, then, count on us as buyers until we have either swallowed or surrendered South Africa, or until the controllers of your markets have advanced prices another 10 per cent. When Norfolk ordinary or Baltimore are near par we are sure, if alive, to begin to think them the finest securities on earth.

There is nothing worth saying about the Continental markets this week. They follow ours with rates drooping and enterprise languid. Our dear coal, though, is interfering with the Continental textile and in France with the foundry industries, and I am surprised to find as yet no mention of the competition of American coal. Our Admiralty, perhaps, is afraid to buy your anthracite lest the jingoes might rave and swear, but there ought to be a splendid opening in many other directions for the enterprising merchant.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Aztec Land and Cattle Company—Annual meeting.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Annual meeting.
Laflin & Rand Powder Company—Annual meeting.
Nassau Electric Railroad—Special meeting.
Revere Rubber Company—Meeting.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Sixth Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
The United Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Andover Iron Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Colorado Southern Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Copper Range Company—Annual meeting.
New York Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Peoria and Eastern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tri-Mountain Mining Company—Annual meeting.
United States Casualty Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

American District Telegraph Company (Philadelphia)—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable.
American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Atlantic Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Banco Internacional E Hipatecano de Mexico—Dividend payable.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and South Dakota Gold Mining—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on common.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable to holders of record this date.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 10. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Feb. 10, 3,614,383.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Feb. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.
114 January 6.	114 January 6.	115	116½	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 11, '99.	2	SA	116	116	114	115	109	164
18 Feburary 7.	12½ January 15.	16⅛	16⅞	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	29,090,000	..	..	..	16⅜	18	16½	16½	..	23,947
66 February 6.	50 January 23.	64	64½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	29,090,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	64½	66	64	64½	..	10,489
35⅝ February 7.	32½ January 17.	34½	35	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	35	35⅞	34½	34⅝	35¾	3,350
94¼ January 23.	90 January 8.	93	94½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	93	94	94	94	91½	195
33½ January 22.	24⅝ January 4.	27	31	− 2⅜	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	SA	28½	29	28¼	29	42	288
148 February 7.	145 January 18.	147	150	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	SA	148	148	148	148	143½	205
44½ February 6.	33⅛ January 15.	42⅜	42⅞	− ⅝	American Ice Co.	22,939,100	Nov. 15, '99.	1	..	43⅜	44½	42½	42⅝	..	8,189
78½ February 3.	72½ January 5.	76	78½	− 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	77	77	77	77	..	216
16¼ February 6.	12⅜ January 4.	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	..	..	..	15¼	16¼	15	15¼	..	7,670
60 February 5.	52⅜ January 11.	57¼	57⅜	− 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	58⅜	60	57⅜	57⅜	..	7,036
7⅜ January 2.	6½ January 18.	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	14,500,000	..	..	..	6	6¼	6	6¼	30⅛	2,710
31½ January 2.	25½ February 2.	27	28	+ 2¼	American Malting Co. pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	27¼	28	27	27⅝	83	1,720
43⅛ February 6.	35½ January 2.	41½	42	+ ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co.	27,000,000	..	..	..	42¼	43⅞	41	42	..	18,945
92 February 5.	86 January 2.	91	92	+ 1⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	92	90½	92	..	7,747
3½ January 22.	3½ February 7.	2	4	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	..	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	13	100
50½ February 6.	41½ January 17.	46½	46½	− ⅝	American Steel Hoop Co.	19,000,000	..	..	..	48¾	50½	46½	46½	..	35,815
86 February 6.	80 January 23.	84½	84⅝	+ 1⅛	American Steel Hoop Co. pf.	14,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	84	86	84	84⅞	..	7,942
59¼ February 6.	45¼ January 15.	57⅝	57½	..	American Steel & Wire Co.	50,000,000	..	..	..	58¾	59¼	56⅝	57⅜	47¾	74,702
95 February 1.	89 January 15.	93	93¼	− 1⅜	American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	93	95	93	93	95	5,839
137½ January 4.	108½ February 6.	110¾	111	− 4½	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	3	Q	115	115½	108½	110⅞	131½	100,605
115 January 10.	111 January 11.	113	116	− 2	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	114	114	113	113	112	620
95 February 1.	92¼ January 18.	94	97	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	97½	97½	96	97	101	88
36⅝ February 7.	27⅞ January 29.	34	34½	+ ⅝	American Tin Plate	28,000,000	..	..	..	33⅜	36⅝	33¾	34½	41½	17,526
83 January 2.	80½ January 12.	80	83	..	American Tin Plate pf.	18,000,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	83	83	82¼	82½	93	470
108⅞ February 10.	94½ January 12.	107½	107⅝	+ 4¼	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	103¾	108⅞	102⅞	107½	137½	199,750
136½ February 2.	135 February 10.	138	140	− ½	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	Q	136	136	136	136	133	110
46¼ February 8.	38 January 8.	44⅜	44⅝	+ 3⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	½2	SA	42	46½	41¼	44⅜	..	15,360
47 February 10.	41 January 3.	45½	47	+ 4	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	..	45	47	45	47	..	1,172
21⅜ February 7.	18⅞ January 8.	20½	20⅞	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,100,000	..	..	..	20¼	21⅜	20	20⅝	21½	22,348
64⅞ February 7.	58¼ January 11.	62⅜	62⅞	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	63¾	64⅞	62⅝	62⅞	61¼	115,418
64 February 6.	55¼														
78 February 8.	72⅜ January 8.	61⅜	61⅞	− ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	45,500,000	..	..	..	62½	64	60⅜	61⅜	56	93,165
	January 9.	77	77¼	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	39,500,000	..	..	..	76⅝	78	75¾	77	78	43,520
77 January 31.	66¾ January 12.	73	73¼	− 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	45,000,000	..	..	..	73½	77	72	73¼	92	168,912
151 February 2.	140 January 2.	148¼	150	− 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	3	SA	149	150	148	148	148¾	925
16⅜ January 25.	11½ January 8.	12¾	14	− 1	Brunswick City.	3,000,000	..	..	..	13½	14	13	13	16	4,400
98¼ February 1.	97¾ January 31.	90	96	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	96¼	96½	96½	96½	75½	23
50⅝ January 5.	48½ January 2.	49	49½	− ¼	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	SA	48⅝	50¼	48⅝	49¼	60	1,300
97¼ February 5.	90¾ January 4.	96⅜	97	− ½	Canadian Pacific	25,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	97⅜	97⅝	97	97	87¼	1,500
31⅛ January 2.	28¾ January 30.	29¾	29⅞	− ½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	29¾	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	29	17,297

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.--Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Feb. 10. Bid.	Closing Sat., Feb. 10. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Feb. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.
127 February 7.	119½ January 10.	121⅝	124⅝	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,248,900	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	125	127	124	124½	137¾	68,287
39⅝ January 15.	37½ January 2.	38	40	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	18,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39	39	39	...	100
93½ February 6.	88 January 31.	...	...	+ 5½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1900.	2	SA	90	93½	90	93½	66	510
14¼ February 6.	11⅝ January 11.	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,254,800	.....	..	..	13½	14⅜	13⅝	14	16½	9,795
77⅜ January 31.	73 January 11.	77⅛	77¾	− ¾	Chicago Great Western pf., A	11,371,800	Jan. 31, 1900.	2½	SA	77	77⅜	77	77	62⅞	500
41½ January 31.	35⅝ January 6.	40⅞	41	..	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,489,100	.....	..	..	41	41¼	41	41	33⅝	1,901
89 February 1.	85 January 12.	87⅞	88¼	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western deb.	16,776,500	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	88½	88¼	87¼	88½	93	335
17⅜ January 3.	14 January 15.	16	16⅛	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	..	16	16½	16	16½	10½	1,780
49¾ January 31.	45⅛ January 24.	47	49	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,980,000	March 20, '99.	1	..	48⅞	49¾	48½	49¾	43½	400
125⅛ February 7.	115½ January 10.	122⅝	122⅝	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,351,600	Oct., 21, '99.	2½	SA	121½	125½	120⅝	122½	126¼	93,388
173½ January 2.	169¼ January 18.	171½	172	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	36,305,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	171½	172½	171½	172	169½	700
194½ January 3.	158 January 11.	161	162	− 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 5, 1900.	3	SA	163¾	163⅞	162	162	149	885
199½ February 6.	198 January 4.	198	201	+ ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,396,600	Jan. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	199½	199½	198⅝	198⅝	190	245
111⅛ February 7.	104½ January 9.	108	108⅛	− 1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	109¾	111⅞	108	108	117½	30,765
123½ January 31.	117 February 5.	117	119	+ ½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	117	118	117	118	92½	200
172 February 8.	172 February 8.	170	180	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 21, '99.	3½	SA	172	172	172	172	170	300
12½ February 10.	9 January 10.	11½	12¾	+ 1¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	..	11½	12½	11½	12½	11¼	2,633
39 February 7.	32 January 16.	38	38½	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37	39	37	38	38¾	7,070
65 January 5.	60¼ January 11.	60¼	60¼	− ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	..	62¼	63¾	60½	60½	59½	9,525
109½ January 5.	106¼ January 2.	105	108	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	108	108	108	108	98½	520
21 February 8.	14½ January 10.	21⅝	21½	+ 2½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	..	19	21	19	21	12¾	2,010
54 February 6.	46 January 2.	54	54½	+ 5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	51	54	51	54	...	480
48½ February 6.	40½ January 8.	45½	46	− 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,000,000	.....	..	..	47	48½	45	45¼	32½	21,590
10⅝ February 9.	9 January 4.	9¾	10	− ⅛	Colorado Midland	8,490,200	.....	..	..	9	10⅜	9	10	7	1,230
26¾ February 9.	21 January 5.	26	26½	+ 3	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,500	.....	..	..	23	26¾	23	26	...	7,450
6 January 5.	5½ January 29.	5½	5⅝	..	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	..	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	6⅞	5,150
44½ January 24.	39 January 8.	42½	43	− 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,500,000	.....	..	..	44	44½	43	43	54	1,255
15¾ January 3.	14½ January 6.	15	15½	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	.....	..	..	15	15½	15	15½	22	535
18½ January 31.	15 January 8.	15	18	− ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	17½	18¼	16⅞	17⅞	8½	1,200
199 January 3.	186½ January 16.	193½	194	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1	Q	191	194	190⅝	193⅜	206⅝	14,920
38 January 3.	30½ January 11.	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛	Continental Tobacco Co.	48,845,700	.....	..	..	34	35½	33½	34½	...	29,075
89½ January 3.	83½ January 11.	85¼	85½	− ¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	43,845,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86½	84⅞	85¾	...	5,738
119 January 3.	113 January 8.	114	115	− 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1½	Q	115	115	115	115	113¾	200
180 January 30.	173½ January 30.	177	179	− 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	179¼	179¼	177	177	160	1,600
20½ February 8.	16⅞ January 10.	19½	19⅝	+ 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅛	20½	18	19⅝	22⅜	8,140
73¾ February 7.	66½ January 10.	71	72½	+ 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	SA	70	73¾	70	72¾	74	4,880
16¼ February 7.	13½ January 15.	15	16	+ ¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	..	15	16¼	15	15¼	20¼	1,700
6 January 6.	4¾ January 12.	4¾	5¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	4	300
14⅞ January 3.	12¾ February 3.	12¾	13½	+ ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	13½	13¼	13½	10½	200
13¼ February 9.	11⅜ January 9.	12¾	13	+ 1¼	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	..	11⅜	13¼	11⅜	13	15	2,090
38¼ February 9.	31¼ January 9.	37	37½	+ 2⅜	Erie 1st pf.	42,844,000	.....	..	..	33¾	38¼	33½	36½	39⅜	16,030
20⅝ February 9.	15⅝ January 10.	20	20¼	..	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	.....	..	..	19¼	20⅝	19¼	20	20¾	5,100
110½ February 9.	101 January 3.	109½	110¾	+ 4¾	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 8, 1900.	1¼	Q	105¼	110¾	105¼	110¼	...	2,570
48¼ February 5.	40½ January 5.	47¼	47½	− ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	48¼	48¼	47	47½	38¼	4,003
57¾ February 6.	47¾ January 11.	55¼	55⅝	− ¼	**Federal Steel**	46,484,300	Jan. 20, 1900.	1¼	..	56¼	57¾	54½	55½	48½	70,424
77½ February 6.	70¾ January 10.	74¾	75	− ½	Federal Steel pf.	53,261,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	3	..	75¾	77½	75	75	86	7,883
129½ February 5.	120 January 10.	125½	127	− 1	**General Electric Co.**	18,276,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	128¾	129½	127	127	111	2,130
58½ February 5.	47 January 2.	56¾	57	+ 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	Q	57	58½	56½	57	69	5,555
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	98¼	101	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	101¼	101¼	99¾	99¾	109¼	400
174½ January 3.	158 February 2.	159	160½	− ½	Great Northern pf.	89,409,700	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	160¾	161½	159¼	159½	184¾	2,543
5⅝ February 7.	5½ February 3.	...	...	+ ⅛	Great Northern pf., rights	.....	.....	..	..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	...	2,400
115½ January 11.	112⅜ February 8.	111	113¼	− ¼	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	107½	100
34⅝ February 7.	30½ January 10.	34	34½	..	Hocking Valley	9,150,700	.....	..	..	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	...	1,340
63⅜ February 6.	58 January 8.	62¼	62½	+ 1	Hocking Valley pf.	11,458,700	Jan. 10, 1900.	1½	..	62⅝	63⅜	62	62¾	...	1,536
†70 January 22.	65 February 6.	65	...	..	Homestake	21,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900.	50c	M	65	65	65	65	60½	200
114½ January 25.	110¾ January 9.	112½	113	+ ½	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	112¼	113¾	112¼	112½	115¾	4,620
25½ January 3.	22½ January 27.	23½	24½	− ¾	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	25	25¼	24	24	59¼	1,855
70½ February 6.	65 January 9.	69	69½	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	Jan. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	69¼	70½	69¼	69½	90	1,910
10⅝ January 25.	9 January 16.	9	10	− ½	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	33	400
12⅜ January 4.	11⅞ January 12.	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	..	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	12¼	870
55¼ February 7.	48 January 10.	54	54½	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	53½	55¼	53½	54	50¼	920
13⅞ February 8.	10 January 2.	13½	14	+ ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13⅞	13½	13¾	...	1,099
9¼ February 6.	7⅞ January 31.	8	9	+ ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf tr. r.	21,061,100	.....	..	..	8	9¼	8	9	15	4,830
38 January 10.	30 January 2.	32	40	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	Q	38	38	38	38	58	181
66 February 6.	66 February 6.	64	68	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	3	SA	66	66	66	66	82	200
80 January 5.	73 February 7.	78	79	− 2	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79	79	73	77	53	1,210
87 January 2.	83¼ February 2.	83½	84⅞	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	85	85	85	85	67½	550
55 January 30.	47½ January 4.	50	55	− 4¾	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼	78	200
82½ February 7.	77⅜ January 9.	80¾	81	+ 1⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	79½	82½	79½	80⅝	65	28,446
99⅞ February 6.	90⅝ January 16.	97⅜	98	+ 1½	**Manhattan Elevated**	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900.	1	Q	96⅜	99⅞	96⅜	97¼	111⅝	66,290
181 February 8.	159½ January 15.	178	179	+ 5½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	173	181	172	178	234	48,924
27½ February 7.	24½ January 29.	27½	28	+ 2½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,000,000	.....	..	..	26	27½	26	27½	...	650
*79½ February 8.	*73 January 9.	79	80	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	.....	..	..	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...	15
12¾ January 22.	10¼ January 8.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	12¾	11½	12	7¼	4,205
4¾ January 22.	3¾ January 4.	4	4¼	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3¾	4	3¾	4	1½	1,200
65½ February 5.	58 January 12.	63¾	64¼	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	..	64½	65½	63¾	64¼	46¾	4,486
17⅛ January 3.	15 January 2.	15½	18	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¼	200
55 January 20.	52 February 5.	52	56	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	50	53	50	53	39	400
10⅞ February 10	10 January 5.	10⅜	11¼	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	54,950,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10⅜	10½	10⅜	14⅜	400
34⅞ February 6.	31¼ January 11.	33	33¾	− ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	33⅞	34⅜	33	33¼	39⅜	6,345
47⅜ February 7.	38⅝ January 11.	45¾	46	..	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	46	47⅜	45½	45⅝	44⅜	53,387
47 February 8.	39 January 12.	43⅜	44½	+ 3⅞	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	41	47	41	44⅝	40½	7,395
183½ January 13.	183½ January 13.	184½	186½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1900.	3½	SA	183½	183½	183½	183½	...	10
40¼ February 7.	35 January 9.	38¼	38½	+ 1¼	**National Biscuit Co.**	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1	Q	37	40¼	37	38¼	53	2,450
96 February 7.	90½ January 2.	94½	95	+ 3	National Biscuit Co. pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	96	96	95¼	96	105	349
28¾ February 5.	25 January 9.	28½	27½	+ 1	National Lead Co.	14,905,400	March 1, '99.	1	A	28½	28¾	26½	27½	36½	6,788
106 January 31.	104¾ January 10.	105½	106	..	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	105	106½	105	106½	113½	35
53½ February 6.	40 January 26.	48¾	49	+ ¾	National Steel Co.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	49½	53½	48¼	49	...	95,213
97 February 6.	92 January 9.	94	97	+ 1	National Steel Co. pf.	26,000,000	Dec. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	95	97	95	96	...	2,262
119¾ January 2.	115 January 6.	116	117	− ⅝	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Feb. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	118	118¾	117	117	102½	2,025
138 January 2.	125 January 6.	130	135	+ 1½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	2	Q	134¼	134½	130	134½	138	746
138 January 5.	131¼ January 2.	134½	135	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	134	136⅞	133¾	134½	136⅞	24,167
214 January 10.	213 January 2.	212	216	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,308,800	Dec. 30, '99.	2	Q	214	214	214	214	208	217
13¾ February 7.	12½ January 2.	13	13½	− ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	13¾	13¼	13⅜	16½	500
85 January 31.	81 January 3.	74	79	− 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	March, 98.	2	..	83	83	83	83	71½	210
36 February 7.	32 January 2.	34	36	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	..	34½	36	34¼	36	...	900
25½ February 7.	20⅝ January 10.	23⅝	23¾	+ ¾	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	22⅞	25½	22⅜	23⅝	22½	42,007
30 February 6.	22⅜ January 10.	28⅜	28⅝	+ 2⅜	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	30	26⅝	28½	18½	170,395
75 February 8.	67 January 8.	72¼	72½	+ 2⅞	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	71⅝	75	71¾	72¾	68½	34,142
15½ January 4.	13⅜ January 23.	14¼	14⅜	− ⅜	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	8¾	1,360
54½ January 2.	50¼ January 11.	53	53¼	− ½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 5, 1900.	‡2	SA	53⅞	54½	52¾	53	52	53,418
76¼ February 6.	72½ January 8.	74½	74¾	− 1¼	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '99.	1	Q	75¾	76¼	74½	74½	78¾	9,193
9 February 2.	7¾ January 4.	8	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Jan. 20, 1900.	30c	Q	9	9	9	9	...	20
53 January 2.	50 January 13.	51	52	− ¾	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	..	51½	52	51	51	49	1,350
87½ January 4.	85 January 9.	83	88	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	85	85½	85	85½	88½	80
66¾ January 2.	64¾ January 19.	63½	64	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Feb. 1, 1900.	1	Q	65½	65¾	65¾	65¾	...	172
47¼ January 2.	40¾ February 9.	40¾	41½	− 2¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	SA	43¼	43¾	40¼	41	52¼	15,850
135 February 7.	128½ January 12.	132¾	132⅞	+ 2	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 20, '99.	2½	SA	131¼	135	130⅝	132⅝	132⅜	98,150
132 February 7.	127¼ January 23.	130¼	...	..	Pennsylvania Railroad sub. receipts	.....	.....	..	..	129¼	132	129¼	131	...	1,640
109⅜ February 6.	100¼ January 11.	107	107½	− ⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	28,688,800	Nov. 25, '99.	1½	Q	108¼	109⅜	106⅜	107	113	30,110
3½ January 2.	2½ February 8.	2½	2½	− ¾	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	..	3	3	2¼	2¼	1¼	1,445
6½ January 23.	5½ January 17.	6	6½	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	250
80½ January 2.	65 January 30.	68	76	− 2½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	..	69	69	68½	68½	...	200
58¾ January 17.	55⅝ January 26.	55½	56	− 2¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000	Feb. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	58¼	58¾	55¾	55¾	...	4,060
88½ January 17.	85½ January 9.	87	88	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	88	88	87½	87½	...	360
189½ January 19.	187 January 10.	188	190	+ 2½	Pullman Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	2	Q	188	189½	188	189½	161	1,349
19 January 2.	17½ January 16.	18	18½	+ ½	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	18¼	19	18¼	18¾	22	4,810
58½ February 6.	49 January 9.	56	56⅛	..	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	56	58½	55½	56	60⅝	36,625
30 February 6.	26 January 9.	28	29	− ¾	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	.....	..	..	29¼	30	28¼	28⅝	31¼	10,670
27½ February 6.	19⅜ January 15.	24½	24⅞	− 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	.....	..	..	26	27½	24½	24⅞	...	34,756
70¾ February 6.	64¾ January 18.	68	69	− 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	20,852,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	69½	70¾	68¼	68¾	...	3,563
45 February 7.	43¼ January 27.	43	50	+ 1	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	..	44	45	44	45	42	800
88 February 2.	80 January 16.	85	90	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,800,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	77	230
*134 January 30.	*130 February 3.	130	...	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	130	130	130	130	130	10
6½ January 4.	6 January 15.	6	6½	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	6½	6½	6	6	5	920
16½ February 5.	15½ February 8.	15½	16½	− ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....	..	..	16¼	16½	15½	15½	14	660
11 January 31.	9 January 15.	10⅜	10⅞	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	..	10¾	11	10⅜	11	12⅝	860
37 February 5.	32½ January 5.	35½	36	− ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1	SA	36¼	37	35½	35½	41⅜	4,000
12½ January 22.	9½ January 9.	11¼	11¾	− ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	12	11½	11½	10¾	1,760
20¼ February 6.	23½ January 10.	27½	28	− 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	29¼	27⅛	27⅛	30	5,085
40½ February 6.	35½ January 8.	38¾	38⅞	− ⅜	Southern Pacific	193,802,100	.....	..	..	39¾	40½	38¾	38¾	38¾	124,412
12⅝ February 7.	11 January 8.	11⅞	12	− ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12⅝	11⅜	11⅞	12⅞	16,265
57½ February 6.	51⅞ January 8.	55⅝	56¼	+ ½	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	56⅜	57½	55⅞	56	49⅞	26,417
10¼ January 4.	8½ January 30.	8¾	9	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	8¼	9⅛	8¼	8⅜	10⅜	1,755
104 February 2.	79¾ January 11.	95½	95¾	− 3¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	100⅞	101½	95¼	95¾	42	37,397
*100 February 2.	*155 January 5.	...	...	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	..	160	160	160	160	...	85
17⅛ February 7.	14⅜ January 10.	16½	16¾	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	16⅜	17⅛	16	16½	21½	16,350
13 February 7.	11½ January 17.	13	14	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	..	12½	13	12½	13	14	500
135⅛ January 3.	96 February 2.	100¼	101	+ ⅞	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	Q	99	108	96¼	100¼	179	107,471
139 January 31.	136 January 2.	...	...	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	2,682,200	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	139	139	139	139	138⅞	200
25 February 7.	20⅝ January 29.	24	24⅞	+ ½	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	25	23½	24¼	...	1,810
77⅜ February 2.	73½ January 9.	75⅞	77½	− ¾	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75½	77⅜	75½	77	...	511
50⅝ February 7.	44⅜ January 10.	49⅝	50	+ 2½	Union Pacific	94,318,600	.....	..	..	47⅝	50⅝	47¼	49⅝	46½	325,440
77½ February 7.	73½ January 8.	76⅜	76⅝	+ 1	Union Pacific pf.	98,099,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	75⅞	77½	75⅞	76½	79½	28,170
47½ January 16.	47¼ January 3.	47	49	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '99.	1½	SA	47	48	47	48	55	64
*15 February 6.	*15 February 6.	...	30	..	United States Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	...	10
19 January 3.	15¼ January 8.	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	61,509,900	.....	..	..	16¾	17⅜	16¼	16⅜	7⅛	63,881
77 January 3.	72½ January 10.	75⅞	76½	− ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	60,909,900	Jan. 2, 1900.	1½	QJ	76½	77	75⅞	75⅞	72	7,985
44 January 2.	36 January 26.	37	38	+ 1	United States Rubber Co.	23,666,000	Jan. 31, 1900.	1	QJ	39½	39½	38	38	50⅝	890
104¾ January 3.	99 January 26.	101¼	102	+ ⅞	United States Rubber Co. pf.	23,525,500	Jan. 31, 1900.	2	Q	102	102	102	102	116½	262
7¾ January 2.	6¾ February 1.	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7¼	7	7¼	7⅜	1,720
21⅜ January 2.	19⅜ January 10.	20⅜	21	− ¼	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	22	7,425
88½ January 5.	82½ February 10.	82⅞	83¼	− 3⅜	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	87⅛	87⅞	82½	83	94½	18,486
11½ February 7.	9¼ January 11.	10⅜	11	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	11½	10¼	11	...	21,355
54½ January 3.	52 January 2.	54	54½	+ ⅛	Whee

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Feb. 10. $15,006,000

	Week Ending Feb. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Adams Express 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
American Cotton Oil 8s	100½	102	100½	102	34
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	84	84	84	84	1
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	37½
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	91	93	37
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101¼	101⅝	100⅝	101	206
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	83	83¼	82½	83⅛	219
Austin & Northwest 5s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	49
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅝	95⅞	95	95	447
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	101	100⅝	100⅝	515
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅞	90	89½	89¾	793
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	119	120	119	120	14
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	93¾	96	93¾	96	324
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116⅛	116⅛	106⅛	106⅛	2
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	75½	77	75	76½	22
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	28
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
Cahaba Coal 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¾	107	106½	106½	31
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	30
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	90½	89½	90	163
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Central Pacific 3½s	84	84⅜	83½	83½	335
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	167
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	143
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 4s	101	102	101	102	4
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	118	119½	118	119½	45
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104	104⅜	104	104⅜	97
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	111¾	112	111¾	112	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	113½	114	113½	114	19
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115½	116¾	114	116¼	22
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	167¼	167½	167¼	167⅝	7
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. Div. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119½	119⅝	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. South. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	114	114	114	114	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	111⅝	110½	111⅜	19
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	110	110	110	110	12
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	117	117	116¼	116⅜	14
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140⅛	141	140⅜	141	7
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106	106¼	106	106	60
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134½	135	134½	135	46
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	135	135	135	135	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92½	93¾	92½	93½	51
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96	96½	95½	95½	29
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Cleveland & Marietta 4½s	111	111	111	111	10
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100½	100¾	100¼	100¼	56
Colorado Midland 2-4s	67½	69	67½	68¾	91
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72½	72½	72	72½	31
Colorado & Southern 4s	84¼	84⅞	84	84¼	54
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99¼	99½	99	99	75
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Detroit City Gas 5s	95	97	95	97	30
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	22	23	22	22	66
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	3
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. conv. 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	115	115	115	115	1
Erie prior lien 4s	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅝	141
Erie general lien 4s	70	71½	70	71¼	528
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107	107½	107	107½	6
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122	122	122	122	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71	71½	71	71	22
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	59½	60	59½	60	22
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	26
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	104	6
Georgia & Alabama 1st consol. 5s	89	89	89	89	1
Georgia Pacific 6s	121	122½	121	122½	34
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	52½
Hocking Valley 4½s	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99¾	47
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¼	85½	28
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	115	115	115	115	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	10
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	111	111	111	111	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	100½	111½	109½	111½	8
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	2
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61½	61½	61½	61½	10
International Paper Co. 6s	106	106	106	106	19
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	86	87	86	87	26
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects.	70	74¼	70	72½	759
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Knoxville & Ohio 6s	120	120	119½	119½	6
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109	107½	107½	7
Lake Shore 3½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	10
Lake Shore 2d 7s	113	113	113	113	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101½	101¾	101½	101½	15
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113	113	113	113	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal con. 7s	100	100	100	100	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	8	8	8	8	5
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. r.	68	69¾	67½	69½	59
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	100	99	99¾	67
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼	37
Louis & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103	103	102¼	102½	119
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117⅛	118	117⅛	118	26
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95¾	96¾	95¾	96	34
Mexican Central 1st income	24	25½	23½	25⅝	546
Mexican Central 2d income	11½	12½	11½	12½	117
Mexican International consol. 4s	88½	88½	87⅝	87⅝	24
Michigan Central cons. 7s	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	2
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	6
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	138	139½	138	139½	40
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. & imp. 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	3
Milwaukee & Northern consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	5
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96	97½	96	97½	69
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	92½	90½	92	59
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67	67	66½	66½	105½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92½	93	92½	93	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	92¾	93¼	92	92	60
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97	98¼	97	98¼	94
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri Pacific coll. gold 5s	91½	92	91	91⅞	85
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117	117¼	117	117	62
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86	86½	86	86¼	11½
Mohawk & Malone 1st 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128½	129	128½	129	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	107	105	106	30
New York Central 1st 7s	110	110	110	110	3
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	110	110	110	110	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96¼	97¾	96¼	97¼	43
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97½	99	97	99	128
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	95¾	96	95¾	96	16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	3
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., pur. money 4s	93	93½	92½	93½	167
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power 5s	104½	105	104	105	52
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	25
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106	107½	106	107½	20
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	4
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97½	97	97½	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94	94⅝	93⅞	94½	237
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¾	67	66¾	67	129
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104⅜	104	104¼	183½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	103	103	103	103	16½
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	7
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102	101½	101½	5
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112	114	112	114	77
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127½	127	127½	21
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	38
People's Gas & Coke Co. of Chi. 1st con. 6s	123	126	123	126	13
Peo., Dec. & Evans., Ev. Div. 6s, tr. rects	99	99	99	99	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87	88	87	87¾	77
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	27½	29½	27½	29½	21
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	6
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	13

BONDS.	Week Ending Feb. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Reading general 4s	85	86	84¾	85¾	1,044
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	121	121½	121	121½	25
Rio Grande Western 4s	96	96½	96	96½	33
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111⅝	112	111½	111⅞	144
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	110½	110½	110⅜	110½	4
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	81½	82	81	81¼	200
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	123	123	123	123	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2s 6s, Class C	113	113	113	113	3
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	83½	84	83½	84	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	89⅝	89⅝	39
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	60¼	60¾	59	59¼	257
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 6s	141	141⅞	141	141⅞	13
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba con. 4½s	114½	115⅝	114½	115¾	37
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	4
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79⅛	80	79⅛	79½	172
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	98½	99	98	99	24
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	95	95	95	95	14
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83⅝	84	83⅛	83⅛	431½
Southern Pac. of Cal. consol. 5s, stamped	106	107	106	107	123
Southern Railway 5s	108½	108¾	108⅜	108½	165
Standard Rope & Twine income	21	22	20½	22	86
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	80	80	79⅞	79⅞	9
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106	107	106	107	15
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	109	110	109	110	27
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¼	104¼	103¾	104	29
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114	114	113½	113½	11
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	1
Toledo & Ohio Central, West. Div. 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82½	84	82½	84	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	117	119	117	119	88
Ulster & Delaware consol. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¾	105⅛	104½	104½	430½
United States Leather 6s	115	115½	115	115½	7
Wabash 1st 5s	116	117	115¼	117	51
Wabash 2d 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	13
Wabash debenture, Series B	37½	38¼	37½	37½	430
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½	10
West Shore 4s	113¾	114¼	113¾	114	75
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112½	112	112½	54
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	77½	77½	75½	76¼	124
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	30¼	30½	27¼	27⅝	230
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104⅞	105	104½	104⅞	31
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	90½	92	90½	91½	631
Total sales					$14,796,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.

United States 5s, registered	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115	115	115	115	10
United States 3s, coupon	109¼	109¾	109¼	109½	90
United States 3s, registered	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	½
United States 3s, small	109⅛	109½	109	109	*29
Total sales					$117,400

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.

Tennessee settlement 3s	95	95	95	95	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	85½	85¾	85¼	85¾	92
Total sales					$93,000
Grand total					$15,006,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					102	Dec. 2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115¼	Feb. 3	114	Jan. 3	115	Feb. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115	Feb. 2	114	Jan. 2	115	Feb. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19	133½	Jan. 19
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134⅝	Feb. 8	133¾	Jan. 2	134⅝	Feb. 8
United States 5s, registered	113¼	Feb. 3	112¾	Jan. 19	112¾	Feb. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅜	Jan. 25	113¼	Jan. 15	113⅜	Jan. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110⅝	Jan. 6	109¼	Feb. 1	109½	Feb. 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110½	Jan. 3	109	Feb. 7	109	Feb. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅞	Jan. 6	109¼	Jan. 2	109⅞	Jan. 13

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last sale in 1899 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	111	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s					110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s					97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	Feb. 5	94	Jan. 17	95	Feb. 5
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17	91	Jan. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts					5¾	Dec. 21
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86	Jan. 24	85	Jan. 5	85¾	Feb. 9

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—In the local market business was practically at a deadlock. United Gas Improvement partially recovered from its unwarranted fall of yesterday, but elsewhere the changes were on the side of declines, though the recessions were of no consequence. Union Traction, Electric Company of America, and American Asphalt closed at losses of ¼ to ⅜, but, taking the market collectively, it closed without alteration in price level. Cambria Steel was without a sale, and Marsden and Philadelphia Electric, while languid, closed above yesterday's figures.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	33	34	Phila. Trac..	98¼	98½
Con. T., Pitts	28¼	28½	Union Trac..	39	39¼
El. Co. of A..	13⅝	13⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	150¾	151¼
Lehigh Val.	25¼	25¾	Weisbach Lt.	41	43
Marsden	10	10¼	W.N.Y. & P.	6¾	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—There was not in today's business the difference of a point in the sales of any stock. The volume was small, and the range exceedingly narrow.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
150.	Linseed	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
470.	Linseed pf.	57⅝	57½	57⅝
10.	Chicago Elev.	155	155	155
1.	Chicago Telephone	225	225	225
10.	Union Traction	26½	26½	26½
10.	Union Traction pf.	76½	76½	76½
38.	Diamond Match	127½	127	127½
375.	Met. Elev. pf.	80	79⅝	80
1,110.	National Biscuit	38½	37⅝	38½
122.	National Biscuit pf.	95½	95	95
600.	National Steel	49¼	48¾	49¼

Import of Specie Port of New York Feb. 3 to 9 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	$539
Caracas	Curacao	6,645
Dona Maria	Fayal	6,900
American Silver Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	93
Caracas	Curacao	418
Finance	Aspinwall	61
Dona Maria	Fayal	33
Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Gold Coin—		
City of Washington	Santiago	670
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	5,702
Caracas	Curacao	160
Allegheny	Barranquilla	450
Finance	Aspinwall	83
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	449
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Barranquilla	740
New York	Sanchez	144
Athos	Colon	8,296
Seneca	Vera Cruz	4,547
Hansa	Cape Gracios	2,170
Matanzas	Tampico	15,908
Ponce	San Juan	357
Finance	Aspinwall	456
Grenada	Ciudad Bolivar	889
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Vera Cruz	19,775
Matanzas	Tampico	97,770
Total		$173,255

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Feb. 5 to 10 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Feb. 5	Saale	London, S. B.	$182,950
Feb. 6	Hispania	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	30,160
Feb. 6	Caracas	Venezuela, G.C., (U. S.)	202,500
Feb. 6	St. Paul	London, S. C., (S. A.)	61,000
Feb. 6	St. Paul	London, S. B.	323,740
Feb. 7	Seneca	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	3,975
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	25,800
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	32,000
Feb. 8	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C., (Mex.)	735
Feb. 9	Alps	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	10,000
Feb. 9	Lucania	London, S. B.	277,500
Feb. 9	Lucania	London, S. C., (S. A.)	11,000
Feb. 10	City Washington	Nassau, G. C., (U. S.)	10,000
Total			$1,171,360

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Feb. 2	Teutonic	London, S. B.	$268,096
Feb. 2	Dean	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	57,000
Feb. 2	Dean	Venezuela, G. C., (U. S.)	15,000
Feb. 3	Havana	Havana, G. C., (Fr.)	194,500
Total			$1,700,956

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Feb. 10, 1900.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	102¾	Feb 8	102¾	Feb 8	102¾	Feb 8	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 Q J	94	Jan 26	90	Jan 3	93	Feb 10	..	..
Atch., Top & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995 A O*	101½	Feb 3	98½	Jan 4	101	Feb 9	100¾	101
Do registered A O*					104	Dec 6, 99	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 Nov	83¼	Feb 7	78½	Jan 10	82¾	Feb 10	65	84
Do do registered Nov	..	..	..	..	79¼	De 11, 99	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brook. Imp. g. 5s, 1934 *J J	..	..	..	..	110	Ja 20, 99	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J*	95⅞	Feb 6	92¼	Jan 10	95	Feb 10	94⅞	95⅛
Do g. 4s, 1948 A O	101	Feb 6	97½	Jan 9	100¾	Feb 10	100¼	100⅝
Do s. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 *J J	90¼	Jan 23	88	Jan 8	89⅜	Feb 10	89¾	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990 *A O	..	..	..	..	103½	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 *F A	..	..	..	..	104¾	July, 02	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930 M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930	..	..	..	..	115	Ja 19, 99	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	..	..	..	..	85	Ja 19, 99	..	..
Pitts. & Con. 1st g. 4s, 1946 J J*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945 A O*	106	Jan 8	103½	Jan 18	106	Feb 6	100	100½
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941 J J*	..	..	..	..	116	No 27, 99	115	117
B.,Q.Co.& S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.1941 M N	103½	Feb 7	101	Jan 29	103¾	Feb 7	102½	103
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950 *F A	97	Jan 25	92½	Jan 4	96	Feb 10	95	96¼
Brunswick & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *M N	..	..	..	..	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 M S*	110¼	Jan 25	109	Jan 18	110¼	Jan 25	110⅜	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 *F A	..	..	..	..	120	Sep 1, 99	..	..
Do con. 1st g 6s, 1922 J D*	..	..	..	..	121¼	No 20, 99	124	..
Clearf. & Man. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943 *J J	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	132½
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913 A O*	..	..	..	..	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 *J D	107⅛	Feb 7	106½	Jan 18	107⅜	Feb 10	..	..
Do con 1st 5s, 1934 *A O	110½	Feb 8	115	Jan 18	110¼	Feb 8	..	..
Do do registered *A O	..	..	..	..	110½	Feb 4,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 *J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W.1st g.5s,1921 .A O*	..	..	..	..	103	Jan 0, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908 *J J	107¼	Jan 31	105½	Jan 3	106¼	Feb 10	106¾	107½
Do 2d 5s, 1913 *M S	100½	Jan 24	107½	Jan 18	100¼	Feb 9	100	100½
Do o registered *M S	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g 4s, 1948 J D	88¾	Jan 31	87¼	Jan 5	88¾	Jan 31	88	..
Cen.R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937 .*M N	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	91	Jan 15	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945 F A	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	120	Jan 15	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 M N*	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 11	90	Feb 10	89¼	90
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000 M N*	..	..	..	..	97½	Oct 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov,1945 Oct 1	33	Jan 2	33¼	Feb 7	33¼	Feb 7	32½	34
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945 Oct 1	10¼	Jan 19	9¼	Jan 3	10¼	Jan 19	9½	11
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov.,1945 Oct 1	5¾	Jan 11	4½	Jan 5	5¾	Jan 12	4½	6
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946 *J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27, 99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947 *J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 29,00	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J J	..	..	..	..	99	July 6,98	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902 .M N*	..	..	..	..	110	Sep 18,99	108	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908 *M N	..	..	..	..	112¼	Mr 20,99	..	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987 J J*	125	Jan 29	117½	Jan 3	123½	Feb 6	123	124
Do do registered Q J	119	Jan 27	116	Jan 10	119	Jan 27	..	..
Leh. & Wil.C.con.as.7s,July,1900 .Q M	101	Jan 22	98	Jan 11	100	Feb 8	..	..
Do 5s, 1912 M N*	103	Feb 2	100½	Jan 6	103	Feb 9	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 J J*	114	Jan 18	113	Jan 19	114	Feb 2	114	..
Ches & O g 6s, Ser. A, July,1908. A O	115½	Jan 27	115¼	Jan 26	115¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 A O	119	Jan 30	118	Jan 13	119	Jan 30	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1939 *M N	119⅛	Feb 9	115	Jan 5	119⅛	Feb 9	118	..
Do do registered *M S	..	..	..	..	117	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 *M S	98¼	Feb 8	95½	Jan 2	98¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do do registered *M S	..	..	..	..	97⅞	Au 30,99	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989 *J J	103	Jan 30	101	Jan 8	102	Feb 9	101	104
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 *J J	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	99	Jan 9	..	99
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 J J*	..	..	..	..	95½	My 27,98	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941 .*M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 29,99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902 *M S	102	Jan 5	101	Jan 2	102	Feb 5	101½	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903 *M N	..	..	..	..	109	Jne 12,99	..	..
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900 F A*	..	..	..	..	103⅜	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900 M N*	..	..	..	..	106⅞	Fe 24, 99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f.,1912 .A O*	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903 J J*	112	Feb 3	110½	Jan 5	112	Feb 9	112¼	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901 A O*	101½	Jan 15	101¼	Jan 15	101¼	Jan 15	102	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913 *M N	111	Jan 19	106¾	Jan 10	110¾	Feb 3	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903 M S*	120½	Jan 18	120½	Jan 18	120¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919 A O*	..	..	..	..	118⅝	Sep 20,99	115¼	..
Do do 4s, 1919 A O*	105	Feb 7	103	Jan 5	105	Feb 7	105	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 *F A	102	Jan 2	100¼	Feb 5	100½	Feb 2	100½	101
Do South'w. Div. 4s, 1921 M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	100½	..
Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 *F A	..	..	..	..	105	Au 9, 99	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 J J*	104⅜	Feb 9	100¾	Jan 5	104⅜	Feb 9	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 *M N	111½	Feb 2	108¾	Jan 2	111½	Feb 2	111⅜	..
Do do registered *M N	..	..	..	..	111¼	Jne 2, 99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911 *M S	..	..	..	..	120	No 17, 99	..	125½
Chi. & L. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 J D*	113⅞	Jan 26	113⅞	Jan 26	113⅞	Jan 26	..	116½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 A O*	138	Jan 25	136	Jan 10	138	Jan 25	..	139
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 M N*	114	Jan 31	112	Jan 2	114	Feb 10	112½	114
Do do registered M N*	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936 .*J J	..	..	..	..	107	De 16, 99	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 .J J*	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	113	Jan 24	112½	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947 J J*	100	Jan 31	100	Jan 31	100	Feb 2	..	100
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947 J J*	113	Jan 27	111½	Jan 12	113	Feb 6	..	115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902 .J J*	107	Jan 10	107	Jan 10	107	Jan 10	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903 *J J	107½	Jan 29	106¼	Jan 12	107½	Feb 1	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905 *J J	107½	Jan 25	106¼	Jan 25	107⅜	Feb 9	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 J J*	106	Jan 17	106	Jan 17	106	Jan 17	107¼	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 J J*	..	..	..	..	120½	De 22, 99	118¾	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919 J J*	..	..	..	..	118	No 28, 99	117½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910 *J J	119¾	Feb 6	117⅜	Jan 6	119¼	Feb 6	119	120
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 *J J	127⅞	Jan 29	127⅜	Jan 29	127⅜	Jan 29	126⅞	129
Do do 5s, 1910 *J J	110¾	Jan 20	110¼	Jan 20	110⅝	Jan 20	110⅝	..
Do Ch. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 *J J	119	Jan 20	118¾	Jan 5	119	Jan 26	119¼	120⅛
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 .*J J	120¼	Feb 6	118	Jan 2	120¼	Feb 6	120¼	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 .J J*	121⅞	Jan 30	121	Jan 29	121¼	Jan 30	120⅜	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910 J J*	..	..	..	..	112¼	De 9, 99	110¾	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 .J J*	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23	117⅝	Jan 23	118⅝	121½
Do Wis., Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921 .J J*	117¾	Jan 13	117	Jan 3	117¾	Jan 16	119¼	121½
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 J J*	114	Feb 9	112⅜	Jan 16	114	Feb 9	114⅛	116
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 .*J J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jul 18,99	132	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 *J J	114¼	Feb 6	110¼	Jan 2	114¼	Feb 6	114⅝	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989 .J J	111⅜	Feb 9	109	Jan 10	111⅜	Feb 9	111	..
Do do registered Q J	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & N 1st, main line 6s, 1910 .*J D	119	Jan 9	118	Jan 12	118	Jan 12	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 *J D	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	120	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915 Q F	140¼	Feb 3	140⅛	Feb 5	141	Feb 6	140¼	..
Do gold 7s, 1902 J D*	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 9	109	Jan 11	110½	..
Do do registered J D*	110	Jan 22	108¾	Jan 6	110	Jan 24	110¼	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929 A O*	..	..	..	..	120	Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do do registered A O*	..	..	..	..	116	Jne 14,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929 A O*	110	Feb 10	109	Jan 6	110	Feb 10	..	..
Do do registered A O*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Mr 28,99	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933 *M N	121¼	Feb 2	118⅜	Jan 12	121¼	Feb 2	..	..
Do do registered *M N	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909 M N*	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 3	108	Jan 18	..	..
Do do registered M N*	..	..	..	..	105	De 26, 99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 A O15	117	Feb 5	116¼	Feb 5	116⅜	Feb 7	..	..
Do do registered A O15	..	..	..	..	117¼	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 F A15	109	Jan 24	108½	Jan 23	109	Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered F A15	..	..	..	..	106½	No 13,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 M N*	110	Feb 3	105¼	Jan 9	110	Feb 8	..	..
Do do registered Q F	..	..	..	..	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901 .J J*	..	..	..	..	107¾	Ma 26,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907 .M N*	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	120	Jan 4	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 M S*	..	..	..	..	117½	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909 .*M S	..	..	..	..	110	No 4, 99	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 .*M S	..	..	..	..	114¼	Au 28, 99	..	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900 A O*	..	..	..	..	103	No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 .*M N	130½	Feb 10	138	Feb 8	130½	Feb 10	139	140
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 *F A	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do ext. & imp. s. fd. 5s, 1929 .*F A	125	Jan 25	122¾	Feb 8	122¾	Feb 8	122¼	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 J J*	..	..	..	..	140	De 13, 99	140	..
Do Ash and Div. 1st 6s, 1925 .*M S	..	..	..	..	140¼	De 5, 99	139	..
Do incomes, 1911 *M N	..	..	..	..	112	Jne 9, 99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917 J J*	132	Jan 29	130	Jan 26	132	Jan 29	130	134
Do registered J J*	131	Jan 29	127	Jan 8	130¼	Jan 29	129	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 *J J	106¼	Feb 6	103¼	Jan 8	106	Feb 8	105½	106
Do do registered *J J	105¾	Feb 1	105⅞	Feb 1	105⅞	Feb 1	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905 .*J J	..	..	..	..	96	Sep 21,99	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905 *J J	..	..	..	..	83	De 7, 99	84	85
Do extension 4s, 1905 *J J	..	..	..	..	98½	My 18,99	..	..
Keo & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 A O*	113	Jan 29	113	Jan 29	113	Feb 6	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923 A O*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930 .*J D	135	Feb 9	131	Jan 8	135	Feb 9	135	136
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 .*M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	135	Feb 9	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919 .*J J	130	Feb 9	127	Jan 10	130	Feb 9	129	..
North Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 *J J	..	..	..	..	140	Mr 23, 99	..	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	95	Jan 12	92½	Jan 26	93½	Feb 10	..	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s.f. fd. 6s,1919 .M N*	..	..	..	..	106	Oct 4, 99	105	108
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932 Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	120	Feb 6	115	120
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921,coup.off. .J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Jan 28,99	..	..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919 .J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905 .A O*	..	..	..	..	120	Au 10,99	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 *J J	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13,97	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941 .*M N	113½	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 5	..	115
City & Sub. R. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922 .*J D	..	..	..	..	105¾	April, 95	..	..
C., C., C & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 .*J D	96¾	Jan 22	94	Jan 2	95½	Feb 10	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 *J J	..	..	..	..	97	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st cl.g.4s,1990 .M N*	101⅞	Jan 30	101½	Jan 8	101⅞	Jan 30	101½	..
Do do registered M N*	..	..	..	..	99	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940 .M S*	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g 4s,1940 .J J*	..	..	..	..	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 .J J*	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	93	Jan 18	..	..
C.,I., S. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Au.,1936 .Q F	..	..	..	..	104½	Au 28, 99	..	..
Do con 6s, 1920 *M N	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928 .*J J	..	..	..	..	118½	Jne 14,99	..	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900 .J J	..	..	..	..	103¼	De 13, 99	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 .*A O	88	Feb 7	84½	Jan 4	87¾	Feb 10	87	88
Do income 4s, April, 1990 A	29½	Feb 6	25	Jan 8	28¼	Feb 7	28	30
C., C., C & I. con. 7s, 1914 *J D	..	..	..	..	138½	Jul 6, 99	..	..
Do gen con. g. 6s, 1934 *J J	130¾	Jan 30	130	Jan 15	130¾	Jan 30	131¼	..
Cin., Ind. & Chi. 7s, 1901 M S*	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901 .*A O	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 10, 99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 .*A O*	107½	Feb 7	106	Jan 29	107½	Feb 7	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 *J J	129	Jan 19	128	Jan 5	129	Jan 19	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. Mid Ry 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947 J J*	69	Feb 9	63	Jan 4	68¾	Feb 9	68¼	68⅝
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947 J J*	73	Jan 18	71½	Jan 2	72½	Feb 9	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929 *F A	88	Jan 29	82	Jan 4	84¼	Feb 10	84	84½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 .*A O	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 .M S*	..	..	..	..	120½	Jne 15,99	126	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 .A O*	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 .*M N	142	Jan 28	139	Jan 4	142	Jan 26	140	..
Do 7s 1871-1901 A O*	107¼	Jan 26	107¼	Jan 26	107½	Jan 26	106⅞	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 *J D	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 11	140	..
Do do registered J D	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 .*J J	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	136	Jan 12	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923 F A*	..	..	..	..	122	Sep 15,99	..	..
Do term. & imp. 4s, 1923 *M N	..	..	..	..	108½	Jne 30,99	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900 A O*	..	..	..	..	108	Au 1, 98	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 .M S*	..	..	..	..	148	De 15,99	..	..
Do registered M S*	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb & Sus. 1st con gtd.7s,1906 .*A O	..	..	..	..	120½	Ap 21, 99	..	..
Do registered *A O	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906 *A O	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	115	Jan 12	114	..
Do do registered *A O	..	..	..	..	118	De 12, 99	..	..
Ren & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 *M N	..	..	..	..	154	Sep 7, 99	..	..
Do registered *M N	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s,1933 .A O	..	..	..	..	92	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900 .M N*	102¾	Jan 19	102½	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 27	102¾	103½
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 *J J	99½	Feb 5	96½	Jan 4	99	Feb 10	99	99¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 *J J	..	..	..	..	108	No 27,99	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928 .*J D	104½	Feb 7	101¾	Jan 10	104½	Feb 7	103	105
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917 .M N*	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 27,99	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995 *J D	78	Jan 11	76½	Jan 8	78	Jan 12	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar. 1d.gt.3½s Ser A,1911	23	Feb 5	19	Jan 8	22	Feb 9	20	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 A O*	..	..	..	..	108¾	De 30, 99	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928 .*J J	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937 .*J J	112	Jan 29	112	Jan 29	112	Jan 29	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941 .*M N	109¾	Feb 6	107½	Jan 9	109¾	Feb 6	108½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 *M N	118	Jan 24	117	Jan 15	118	Jan 24	116½	118½
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 M S*	119½	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 *M S	115	Feb 6	113½	Jan 5	115	Feb 6	115	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 A O*	..	..	..	..	118½	No 15, 99	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 *J D	..	..	..	..	103½	Ap 14, 99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 M S*	142	Jan 22	138	Jan 12	142	Jan 22	140	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 .M S*	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 A O*	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	139	Jan 5	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 .*J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st g'd. g. 5s, Jan.,1900 .A O	..	..	..	..	106	De 2, 99	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 .*M N	116¼	Feb 9	114	Feb 5	116¼	Feb 9	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.& E.1st c.6s,1013 .J J*	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. & Gwood L.gtd.g.5s,1946 .*M N	..	..	..	..	109	Oct 27,98	105½	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996 .*J J	90¾	Jan 25	88	Jan 10	90¾	Feb 10	90¾	90½
Do registered J J	..	..	..	..	93¼	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996 .*J J	71½	Feb 7	67	Jan 3	71¼	Feb 10	71	71¼
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937 .*J J	109	Jan 3	107½	Jan 8	108	Feb 10	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 *F A	..	..	..	..	92½	Au 25, 98	..	93
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 F A*	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	97½	Feb 6	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943 *M N	108¼	Jan 3	108¼	Jan 3	108¼	Jan 3	116½	111¼
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942 .*J D	105	Jan 8	104	Jan 4	104¾	Feb 10	104½	106
Midland R of N. J. 1st g.6s,1910 .*A O	117	Jan 15	116½	Jan 25	116½	Jan 25	116½	121½
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933 .*F A	..	..	..	..	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 J J*	124¼	Feb 7	124¼	Feb 7	124¼	Feb 7	123½	124½
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 *A O	108	Jan 8	103	Jan 2	107¼	Feb 6	106½	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923 *A O	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g.5s,1930 .*A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sept., 91	100	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.gtd.g.6s,1926 .*J J	..	..	..	..	100¾	Au 23, 99	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920 .A O*	122	Jan 27	120	Jan 17	122	Feb 6	..	125
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	103	Jan 15	102	Jan 12	102½	Jan 22	..	104
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s,1939 .*A O	108	Jan 24	105	Jan 18	108	Jan 24	105	108
Fla., Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918 .J J*	..	..	..	..	101	Mr 20,99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 *J J	..	..	..	..	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s,1941 .J J	..	..	..	..	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921 .J D*	74¾	Jan 22	71	Feb 3	71	Feb 9	..	..
Ft. W. & R

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Mil. Elec. Ry & L. con. g.5s,1926.*F A	....	....	....	....	103	Oct 27,99	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990..*J D	92¼	Feb 9	88¼	Jan 9	92	Feb 10	92	93
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.....F A	69¼	Jan 31	66¼	Feb 9	66½	Feb 9	66¼	66¾
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944.....M N*	95⅞	Jan 4	92	Feb 9	92	Feb 9	91	92
M.,K. & T. of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	93	Jan 26	91	Jan 1	93	Feb 8	92	93
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.....F A*	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 3	77	Jan 31	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd.g.5s,1940.M N*	..	....	..	....	94	De 8, 99	..	..
Moonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906..*M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 22,99	..	..
Sher.,Shr & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943.*J D	95¼	Feb 2	92¼	Jan 27	95	Feb 7	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.*A O	104	Jan 31	102½	Jan 3	104	Jan 31	102½	..
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	117¼	Feb 7	114⅛	Jan 13	117	Feb 9	117	117½
Do 3d 7s, 1906.....M N*	115	Feb 7	115	Feb 7	115	Feb 7	115	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	98¼	Feb 9	94	Jan 2	98¼	Feb 10	97¾	98
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920.....F A*	94	Jan 3	91	Feb 2	91½	Feb 10	91¾	92¼
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext.g.4s,1938..F A*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938.....J J*	..	....	..	....	110	No 11, 99	..	..
St. L. & I M.gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	112	Jan 23	109¼	Jan 8	111⅞	Feb 10	111½	112
Do do gtd. g. 5s, 1931.....*A O	110⅛	Feb 7	110	Jan 23	110⅛	Feb 7	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	82	Feb 5	77¾	Jan 8	81¼	Feb 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J D*	125	Jan 23	124	Jan 3	125	Jan 24	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....Q J	..	....	..	....	121¾	Jne 30,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	86½	Feb 5	83	Jan 8	86½	Feb 10	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st, 1913..J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	129	Feb 9	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 12,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107	Feb 7	104⅞	Jan 6	106	Feb 10	..	106
Do T. & P. Brh. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb..*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 98	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., 1923...*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108⅛	Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	110	Feb 9	109	Jan 4	110	Feb 9	109¾	..
Do registered.....*J J	110	Feb 9	110	Feb 9	110	Feb 9	109¾	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	107¾	Jan 23	107	Jan 12	107¾	Jan 23	107¼	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107⅛	Feb 1	107⅛	Feb 1	107⅛	Feb 1	107¼	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	108¼	Fe 21, 98	107¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103¼	Jne 26,99	102⅝	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25, 98	102⅝	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N	101½	Jan 16	101	Jan 11	101½	Jan 16	102¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	102¾	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	100¼	Jan 15	100	Jan 2	100	Jan 23	100	110
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14, 99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998..*F A	97⅛	Jan 26	95¾	Feb 1	97½	Feb 10	97½	..
Do do registered.....*F A	..	....	..	....	96	De 12, 99	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998..*F A	99	Jan 27	97	Jan 2	99	Feb 10	98½	99½
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 10	95½	Jan 24	96	Feb 10	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114¼	Feb 9	110	Jan 2	114	Feb 10	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	112½	Jan 24	110	Jan 4	112½	Feb 8	112½	113
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 4	108	Jan 5	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C.1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900....*M N	102	Jan 29	101¼	Jan 5	102	Jan 29	102¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	102½	Feb 9	101¾	Jan 29	102½	Feb 9	102¼	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	..	..
R.,W. & O.en.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	128½	Jan 5	123¼	Jan 5	128½	Jan 8	129½	130
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13, 99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	107	Jan 18	106¾	Feb 8	106¾	Feb 8	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927..A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	122	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	121	Jan 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101½	Feb 1	100⅞	Jan 4	101½	Feb 1	101½	102
Do do registered, 1900.....Q J*	101½	Feb 1	100⅜	Jan 2	101½	Feb 7	..	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	113¾	Jan 24	112⅜	Jan 19	113	Feb 6	..	113¾
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	113½	Feb 10	112½	Jan 10	113½	Feb 10	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	110½	Jan 24	109¼	Jan 6	110¼	Feb 8	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	100¼	De 4, 99	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S. 1901..*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934...J J*	..	....	..	....	122¾	No 3, 99	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¼	Feb 9	108¼	Jan 5	109¼	Feb 9	..	109¼
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¼	Feb 8	103¼	Feb 8	103¼	Feb 8	103	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	120	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	..	....	..	....	120	No 20, 99	125	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	125	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	107¾	Jan 29	104¼	Jan 3	107¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	103½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 3	103¼	Jan 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903..*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	188	Jan 27	185¾	Jan 5	188	Jan 30	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	187	Nc 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	..	....	..	....	185	Au 28,99	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27, 99	..	..
N. H. & Derby. con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114¾	118
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	109¾	113¼
N.Y.,O. & W. ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	107½	Feb 10	..	107
Do do reg., $5,000 only.....M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pa. Ry. gen. 1.g.1st g.6s,1921.*J J	..	....	..	....	119½	Ap 12, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 20,99	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	..	....	..	....	131¼	My 15,99	..	135
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997..Q J	104⅞	Feb 7	102½	Jan 2	104¾	Feb 10	104	104¼
Do registered.....Q J	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	103	Feb 10	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047....Q F	67¼	Jan 31	65	Jan 10	67	Feb 10	66¾	67½
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	66	Sep 21,99	..	..
Wash. Cen 1st g 4s, Mch.,1948..Q M	..	....	..	....	95	My 11,99	..	86½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933...J J*	118¾	Feb 8	118	Jan 5	118	Feb 9	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 15	110	Jan 29	111½	112¾
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	120	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	129	Jan 2	..	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932....*A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 1, 99	..	..
Do imp. & ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	99¼	Jan 26	98	Feb 9	99	Feb 10	98½	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g.4s,1996..A O*	94⅞	Feb 7	90¼	Jan 3	94½	Feb 9	..	..
Ohio Riv.R.R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 24,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....F A*	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	70	Feb 1	60	Jan 5	70	Feb 1	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	107½	Feb 8	104¼	Jan 6	107½	Feb 10	107¼	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 16	105	Jan 24	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	112½	Jan 11	111½	Jan 10	112½	Jan 11	..	116¾
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.,3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937..M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944..*M S	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935...	111	Feb 6	100	Jan 12	111	Feb 6	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cf. 1st 6s, 1920..*J J	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 18	100	Jan 23	100½	..
Do Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do E. Div.T.Co.cfs.1st 6s,1920..M S*	99¼	Feb 3	99¼	Jan 22	99	Feb 5	99½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. pd.....	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	..	....	..	....	126	Ap 28, 99	123	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 9, 99	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P.,C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940..A O*	115⅝	Feb 8	114	Jan 9	115⅝	Feb 8	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	115⅝	Jan 30	113⅞	Jan 12	115⅝	Feb 8	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd. 1945....M N*	..	....	..	....	107	De 5, 99	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	105⅜	Ap 13, 99	103	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	104¼	Ap 22, 97	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	135	Jan 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	....	..	....	139	No 16,99	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	..	....	..	....	135	Jne 7, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	..	....	..	....	119¼	Oct 4, 99	120	..
C. & P. con. skg. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103	Jan 5	102	Jan 12	102	Jan 12	103½	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942..*J J	117½	Feb 2	117¼	Feb 2	117¼	Feb 2	117	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941..J J*	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	..	113½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. l. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113½	Jan 16	113¾	Jan 16	113½	Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100	Jan 25	99¾	Jan 18	100	Jan 29	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100½	Jan 28	99½	Jan 11	100	Jan 29	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	86	Feb 7	83	Jan 9	85¾	Feb 10	85⅝	85¾
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84¾	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	96½	Feb 5	94¼	Jan 4	96½	Feb 10	96	97
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g.4s,1917.A O	..	....	..	....	88	Jne 27,99	84	..
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10, 99	..	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	74½	De 15, 99	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947..*J J	84¾	Jan 18	82	Jan 3	83	Feb 2	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15, 99	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	111½	Jan 30	111¼	Jan 30	111½	Jan 30	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	112	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 8	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	109¼	Feb 3	106	Jan 4	109¼	Feb 3	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 3, 99	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	84	Feb 6	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 18, 99	98	100
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	..	....	..	....	92¾	De 13, 99	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd.cts.,1989.M N*	91	Jan 25	86¼	Jan 9	89¾	Feb 10	89¼	90
Do 2d g. 4s, inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	60¾	Feb 6	53¾	Jan 10	59¼	Feb 10	59¼	60
St. P. City Ry Co. cn.g.5s,1937..*J J	115	Feb 7	112	Feb 7	112	Feb 7	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 5, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	98½	Feb 1	98	Jan 18	98¼	Feb 1	..	98½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1900...A O*	119¾	Feb 7	119¾	Feb 7	119¾	Feb 7	..	121¾
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	120¾	Jan 23	119¾	Jan 6	120¾	Jan 23	..	122½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	141¼	Feb 10	137	Jan 3	141¼	Feb 10	140½	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 23, 99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	115¾	Feb 10	112¼	Jan 2	115¾	Feb 10	114¾	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937...*J D	104½	Jan 24	102¼	Jan 2	104¾	Jan 31	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	122¼	Ja 13, 99	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	129½	Jan 10	129½	Jan 10	129¼	Jan 10	..	135½
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	....	..	....	113	De 7, 99	..	120
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	..	....	..	....	106	De 4, 99	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938...*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11, 99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 98	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	104¾	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½	Jan 13	126	128
L. 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104⅞	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	84	Feb 5	80	Jan 9	83¼	Feb 10	83	83¼
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97⅛	Jan 11	98¾	Feb 10	98½	99
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug.,1929.J D	84⅜	Feb 6	81	Jan 9	83¼	Feb 10	83½	83¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 17,99	107	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	..	....	..	....	109½	No 4, 99	107	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	101	Jan 4	102¼	Feb 9	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110½	Jan 9	110	Jan 29	110	Jan 29	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912.....A O*	..	....	..	....	110½	De 26, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.....A O	85¾	Jan 27	83¾	Jan 9	85¼	Feb 10	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22, 99	..	139¾
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	....	..	....	99	De 27, 99	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd.g.4s,1943..*J J	80	Feb 6	75	Jan 9	79½	Feb 8	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	101½	Feb 3	101	Jan 2	104	Feb 10	..	..
S.P.of Ari gtd.1st g.6s Mch,1909-10..J J	110¾	Jan 4	110	Jan 2	110	Jan 31	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	..	....	..	....	107	No 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	107	Feb 6	104½	Jan 10	107	Feb 8	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941..J J*	97¾	Feb 6	93	Jan 4	97¾	Feb 9	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 23,98	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	..	....	..	....	103⅞	De 27, 99	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	108¾	Feb 6	106	Jan 8	108½	Feb 10	108¼	108¾
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93	Oct 31,98	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-5-6s,1996..J J	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 14, 99	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	108½	Jan 10	108¼	Jan 10	108¼	Jan 10	..	..
Ala Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	101½	Feb 9	101¼	Feb 9	101¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	115½	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	115½	Jan 16	..	..
Do con 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	117½	Jan 25	114	Jan 2	117	Feb 5	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922..*J J	122½	Feb 10	119½	Jan 16	122½	Feb 10	120	122
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	121	Jan 18	118	Jan 13	119½	Feb 9	119	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	121¼	Feb 9	118¼	Jan 2	121¼	Feb 9	121	123½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	116¾	117⅜
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12, 99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	110	Jan 15	109	Jan 8	110	Jan 15	110	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1930.....*M N	110	Jan 18	108	Jan 4	110	Jan 18	110	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924..*F A	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 23, 99	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	114½	Jan 10	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	103	Jan 3	102	Jan 15	104	Feb 5	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950....J J*	100	Jan 12	99¾	Jan 10	100	Jan 16	100	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	110½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	..	....	..	....	111¾	No 3, 99	111½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1939...A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905..*M S	..	....	..	....	107	No 2, 99	106	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	114	Feb 5	111	Jan 3	113½	Feb 9	113	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar	..	....	..	....	50	Oct 27,99	..	..
Do do Trust certificates.....	..	....	..	....	51½	No 20,99	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	125	Jan 15	123½	Jan 20	123½	Feb 3	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935...J J*	107½	Feb 7	105	Jan 8	107½	Feb 7	..	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1911.....F A*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 2.

United States Envelope Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.

Friday, Feb. 16.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

Crosscup & Sterling Company—Annual meeting.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books close.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Amalgam. Copper	9⅛	National Tube	3⅝
Am. Agri. Chem...	2	New Ams. Gas	5@3
Am. Bicycle pf....	1	Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	2¼
Arizona Lead	1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf...	1½
British Columbia...	1½	Standard Oil	18
Distilling of Am...	1	Tennessee Copper..	3
Dist. of Am. pf...	3¾	Union Typewriter.	2½
Electric Vehicle ..	3	Worth. Pump. pf..	5
Internation. Pump.	1½		

DECLINES.

Con. Rub. Tire pf..	3	New Ams. Gas pf.	4¼
Havana Com.	1½	Royal Baking Pow.	1
National Salt	1	Storage Power ...	1¾
New Amster. Gas..	1⅛		

Conditions in the market for outside securities during the past week were favorable, and at the close quotations in most cases showed advances as the result of the week's trading. Not only was the market strong, but it showed more activity than during any week this year. Nor was the business confined to a few stock specialties the course of which cannot be taken as a fair indication of the market's general condition. In the various quarters of the market the increased interest on the part of the public was made apparent, and resulted in considerable net gains in a large number of issues. Gains were somewhat cut down by reactions which began on Thursday, and were continued on the last two days of the week, but these reactions were in few cases sharp enough to wipe out the earlier advances.

Money rates remained very easy, and this always encouraging factor did much to maintain confidence and bring about freer trading in the outside market. Practically all the news that came to hand was of a favorable character, and nowhere was found any really disquieting influence. Traders who for a long time were rather inclined to take the bear side were easily induced to work for higher prices on the appearance of a fairly strong tendency in that direction, and in very few stocks was the course of prices influenced to any extent by bear attacks. The past week's advances, in addition to those recorded the previous week, brought many stocks to a higher level than they had seen in several months, and in most cases the reactions were not sufficient to materially reduce the advances.

Better feeling in regard to the market was shown pretty generally, and predictions of upward movements were much more numerous than intimations of lower prices. Dividend announcements and reports of the early declaration of dividends on stocks that have not yet given any return were among the most substantial items in the reports of the week, and ones that necessarily command much attention. For many stocks floated last year the period is now approaching when they will be expected to give some substantiation of the earning power claimed for them by those who promoted them. If present reports are not misleading these predictions, so far as they concerned stocks that became prominent in curb trading, will be justified by the results obtained.

Activity in mining stocks, notably in the copper stocks, was a feature of the week's trading. All of these issues were strong, and in most of them substantial advances were recorded. Special reasons appeared for some of the movements in these stocks, but the most prominent influence was found in the belief that great advantage would accrue to copper properties from the formation of the United Metals Selling Company. Amalgamated Copper led the advance in the mining stocks, and at the end of the week showed the largest net gain. Further cause for the strength of this issue were reports to the effect that the company had practically secured control of several additional important copper mines which would very materially strengthen the position of the Amalgamated Copper Company. It sold up to 95¼, and, after falling back about 2 points on the last two days of the week, closed with a net advance of 9⅛ points over the closing bid of the previous Saturday. Trading in the stock was very active, and it showed more life than appeared in any other stock. Intimations were had that the developments under way would bring about a very large increase in the value of the stock, and at the beginning of the week the stock showed enough strength to encourage traders to help the advance. The issue improved in price easily and relatively little stock was brought out by the sharp advance. Tennessee Copper, which is another stock that it is expected will be directly benefited by the plans of the United Metals Selling Company, was in better demand than at any time in many weeks, and on transactions in not more than a few thousand shares made a net gain of 3 points, closing at 16 bid.

Several industrial stocks were notably strong, and a number of the issues in this group were included in the list of stocks showing substantial net gains. Distilling of America, National Tube, Standard Oil, and Worthington Pump were the most prominent by reason of the large advances recorded. Opinion in regard to the present position of the first named of these stocks waits to a large degree on the report that is to be made by the committee at present engaged in investigating that company's business. No report on the condition of the Distilling Company of America can, however, be looked for at present, for it is officially stated that a number of weeks more will in all probability be required to complete the report.

Standard Oil was not active, but the announcement of a 20 per cent. dividend for the quarter caused the price of the stock to jump about 35 points, and after a sharp reaction it ended the week with a net gain of 18 points, closing at 530 bid. A large dividend was generally looked for, but the amount actually declared was much in excess of even the more liberal predictions. There was much speculation as to the probable amount of the dividends for the next three quarters, but naturally the matter was one entirely of conjecture.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	..
American Exchange	182½	187½
Astor	500	..
Bowery	283	300
Broadway	235	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	175	185
Chase	425	..
Chatham	295	310
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	145	155
City, new stock	290	300
Colonial	250	..
Columbia	100	..
Commerce	275	280
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	..	370
East River	130	..
Fifth National	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2600	..
First	3250	..
Fourth	170	180
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1600	..
German-American	120	..
German Exchange	235	260
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	675	725
Hide & Leather	115	..
Home	120	140
Importers & Traders'	520	530
Irving	172½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	225	250
Liberty	810	..
Lincoln	775	825
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	215	240
Mechanics'	194	..
Mechanics & Traders'	90	110
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	440
Mount Morris	200	..
Mutual	140	..
National Union	600	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	590	..
New York	245	265
New York County	1500	..
Ninth	85	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	..
Park	430	460
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	..
Plaza	475	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second	550	..
Seventh	170	..
Shoe & Leather	98	105
State of New York	128	..
Twelfth Ward	115	..
Union Square	210	..
Western National	335	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	210	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	192	198
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	2100	2250
Central Realty Bond and Trust	250	..
Continental	375	..
City	..	400
Colonial	..	400
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1450
Fifth Avenue	400	500
Franklin	300	325
Guaranty	600	700
Hamilton	270	..
International B. & T.	135	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	375	..

Trust Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Manhattan	350	400
Manufacturers'	310	..
Mercantile	775	..
Metropolitan	400	450
Morton	400	415
Nassau	125	..
N. Y. Life In. & Trust	1400	1500
N. Y. Security & Trust	700	775
North American	148	152
Produce Exchange	125	130
Real Estate	300	..
State	400	..
Title Guaranty & T.	385	..
Trust Company of America	190	195
Union	1400	1450
U. S. Mortgage Trust	500	540
United States	1575	..
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	185	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	88	80
N. Y. & Hoboken F.	69½	70
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	98	94
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	80	90
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105½	107
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	118
Commonwealth	90	105
Continental	530	..
Eagle	230	240
Empire City	85	90
German-American	505	515
Germania	285	300
Globe & Rutgers	60	80
Greenwich	165	175
Hamilton	100	106
Hanover	155	165
Home	215	225
Kings County	150	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	185
Stuyvesant	90	..
United States	120	125
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	100½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	236	238
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	330
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	83	86
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	115	135
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	117
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	111
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88½	90
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	84	85
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Trac. com	27	28
New Orleans Trac. pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue	195	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	28	29
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	86	89
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	19¾	20½
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
Second Avenue stock	200	201
Second Ave 1st m. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue stock	208	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	111	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	109	111
Worcester Traction common	25	25½
Worcester Traction pf.	103	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	93⅝	94¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	30	32
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	76	78
American Air Power	40	47
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf.	49	50
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	51	53
American Woolen Goods	24½	25
American Woolen Goods pf.	82½	83
Arizona Lead	11⅜	11¾
Asphalt of America	12	14
Barney & Smith Car	10	13½
Barney & Smith Car pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith Car bonds	103	106
British Columbia Copper	10	10⅝
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	360
Chicago & Alton subscrips.	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s (new)	93	96
Consolidated Fireworks	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	70	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	41	43
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	79	81
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	24½	25½
Electric Axle Light and Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	17¾	19½
Electric Boat pf.	..	35
Electric Vehicle	48	52
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	100
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf.	59	61

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Illinois Transportation	1⅞	2¼
International Pump	17½	19
International Pump pf.	65	66
Lorillard pf	..	108
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
National Gramophone	47	52
National Salt	45¾	46¼
National Salt pf.	76	77½
National Tube	49½	49⅞
National Tube pf.	92½	93
New England Transportation	6	6¼
New York Transportation	9¾	10
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	180
Otis Elevator	24	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	21½	22
Procter & Gamble	390	400
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94¼
Rubber Goods	30	31
Rubber Goods pf.	82	84
Singer Manufacturing	650	750
Sloss-Sheffield	31	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	71½	72½
Standard Coupler	38	40
Standard Oil	530	537
Storage Power	14	15
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Swift & Co.	100	101
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	108
Tennessee Copper	16	16⅜
Texas Pacific Coal	70	..
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	107	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery	30	32
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	23½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & C.	26	28
Virginia C., I. & C. 5s, 1949	61½	63
Westinghouse Air Brake	390	410
Worthington Pump pf.	106	107

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo City	4	6½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	69	71
Central Union 5s, 1927	103	103½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	104	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas bonds	76	79
Fort Wayne	38	45
Fort Wayne bonds	60	65
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Ind. Natural & Ill.	40	45
Ind. Natural & Ill. bonds	60	65
Indianapolis	100	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	103	105
Lafayette	38	45
Lafayette bonds	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Val.	38	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. bonds	60	65
Madison (Wis.)	77	80
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	280	300
New Amsterdam	24	25
New Amsterdam pf.	42½	44
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	97½	..
N. E. Gas & Coke	19	21
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. con 5s, 1945	103	106
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	52	58
Standard (New York)	115	123
Standard pf.	135	150
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	85	90
Western (Milwaukee)	97	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	102	105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £14,314 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.22, became 46.59 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,300,000f gold and 1,525,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Feb. 8, 1900	£35,516,245	.....	
Feb. 9, 1899	33,400,684	.....	
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Feb. 8, 1900	76,002,009	£43,760,518	
Feb. 9, 1899	72,906,109	47,955,189	
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Feb. 8, 1900	26,985,000	13,901,000	
Feb. 9, 1899	28,226,000	15,541,000	
RUSSIA.			
Feb. 8, 1900	84,794,000	5,875,000	
Feb. 9, 1899	101,039,000	4,401,000	
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Feb. 8, 1900	37,885,000	8,976,000	
Feb. 9, 1899	29,843,000	10,377,000	
SPAIN.			
Feb. 8, 1900	13,600,000	14,820,000	
Feb. 9, 1899	11,062,000	8,733,000	
ITALY.			
Feb. 8, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000	
Feb. 9, 1899	15,029,000	2,544,000	
NETHERLANDS.			
Feb. 8, 1900	4,627,000	6,001,000	
Feb. 9, 1899	4,314,000	6,784,000	
BELGIUM.			
Feb. 8, 1900	3,017,000	1,508,000	
Feb. 9, 1899	3,234,000	1,617,000	
Total for week	£279,838,254	£98,347,518	
Total preceding week	298,190,745	97,837,096	
Corresponding date last year	299,053,193	96,752,189	

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$11,596,125
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	11,971,332
From Jan. 1, 1900	63,736,957
From Jan. 1, 1899	58,325,994

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 6, 1900	$10,981,978
Week ended Feb. 7, 1899	9,744,283
From Jan. 1, 1900	57,438,939
From Jan. 1, 1899	52,871,887

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$48,261
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	215,674
From Jan. 1, 1900	689,661
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,870,856

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$548,935
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	4,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,721,281
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,783,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$500,674
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,051,620

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	$211,674
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,087,856

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$124,994
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	51,184
From Jan. 1, 1900	441,661
From Jan. 1, 1899	358,052

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$1,120,020
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	1,019,825
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,506,757
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,030,898

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$995,026
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	968,641
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,065,096
Week ended Jan. 1, 1899	5,572,846

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$173,255
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	266,858
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,111,322
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,228,908

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$1,668,955
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	1,023,825
From Jan. 1, 1900	11,228,038
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,713,898

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 9, 1900	$1,495,700
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,116,716
Week ended Feb. 10, 1899	756,967
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,484,990

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $2,973,700. The banks now hold a surplus of $27,897,575 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $21,152,400, an increase in specie of $2,264,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $520,800, an increase in deposits of $18,869,000, and an increase in circulation of $165,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 10, 1900.	Feb. 3, 1900.	Feb. 4, '99.
Loans	$720,735,000	$699,582,600	$750,043,300
Specie	165,029,600	162,765,100	198,501,300
Legal tenders	66,564,700	67,085,500	59,025,300
Net deposits	814,786,900	795,917,300	888,068,100
Circulation	17,026,200	16,860,900	14,533,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 10, 1900.	Feb. 3, 1900.	Feb. 4, '99.
Specie	$165,029,600	$162,765,100	$198,501,300
Legal tenders	66,564,700	67,085,500	59,025,300
Total reserve	$231,594,300	$229,850,600	$257,526,600
Reserve req'd against net dep.	203,696,725	198,979,325	222,014,775
Surplus of reserve above legal req're-ments	$27,897,575	$30,871,275	$35,511,825

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	36,511,825	32,437,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$27,897,575	1895	$33,766,225
1899	36,511,825	1894	85,633,700
1898	32,437,050	1893	17,240,575
1897	51,698,225	1892	33,653,825
1896	36,818,850	1891	18,492,700

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 10. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.	Range in 1900 Lowest.	Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	*210 Oct. 13, 1899
145	155	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	..	..	145 Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	3,984,900		..	..	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
17	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000		*15 Jan. 19	*15 Jan. 19	*15 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1900 1	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1900 2	..	..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	*.....	..	..	21 Feb. 15, 1899
50	55	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000		57½ Jan. 31	55 Jan. 30	57½ Jan. 31, 1900
115	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	*119 Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10	*119 Jan. 10, 1900
..	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 ¾	..	..	93 Dec. 8, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000		..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Dec. 27, 1899 3	..	..	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 27, 1899 2¼	..	..	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	124 Jan. 5	120 Jan. 17	120 Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	..	102¼ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	..	*188¾ Oct. 25, 1899
1¾	2	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	1½ Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8	1½ Jan. 8, 1900
2½	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	..	2½ Dec. 2, 1899
121½	122	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	131½ Jan. 17	121 Jan. 27	121 Jan. 30, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	....	..	..	30 June 9, 1899
165	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2¾	*183 Jan. 17	*183 Jan. 17	*183 Jan. 17, 1900
45	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	..	..	*50 Dec. 11, 1899
95	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	..	..	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,044,300	Nov. 15, 1899 2½	..	..	97½ Dec. 26, 1899
375	400	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1900 3¾	*400 Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20	*400 Jan. 20, 1900
91½	93	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899 2½	92½ Jan. 31	90 Jan. 24	92½ Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	2,355,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15 Jan. 29	15 Jan. 29	15 Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	..	..	21½ Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1900 1½	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	..	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1900 1¼	..	..	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1900 4	..	..	*200 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1900 50c	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
97	102	**Illinois Central** leased line.	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 2	*99 Jan. 26	*99 Jan. 26	*99 Jan. 26, 1900
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines.**	2,600,000	....	..	..	3¾ Dec. 22, 1899
15	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	16 Feb. 2	15 Feb. 2	15 Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	..	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
90	101	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1899 2½	100 Jan. 4	96 Jan. 11	96 Jan. 11, 1900
20⅝	22	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	27 Jan. 2	21¼ Jan. 19	22 Jan. 31, 1900
194	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 20, 1900 3½	*200 Jan. 6	*197 Jan. 6	*200 Jan. 6, 1900
7	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	6¼ Jan. 30	6¼ Jan. 30	6¼ Jan. 30, 1900
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1900 2	*70 Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9	*70 Jan. 9, 1900
200	203	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 30, 1899 6	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
100	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1900 2	*112 Feb. 3	*104 Jan. 18	*112 Feb. 3, 1900
93	95	Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	96 Feb. 2	90¾ Jan. 12	96 Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	*62 Dec. 15, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	..	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs.	.....	....	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	....	..	..	8½ Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	..	..	65 Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Oct., 1896 6	..	..	25 Nov. 15, 1899
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	..	..	36 Oct. 27, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 2½	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
131	132½	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1900 1¼	130 Feb. 2	130 Feb. 2	130 Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1900 1	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	..	..	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	17,384,300	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2,245,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899 1¾	..	..	*110 June 26, 1899
390	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900 4	..	..	*375 June 17, 1899
19½	21	Père Marquette	10,145,500	....	20¼ Jan. 31	20 Jan. 29	20¼ Jan. 31, 1900
55	60	Père Marquette pf.	10,162,200	....	55¼ Jan. 31	55¼ Jan. 31	55¼ Jan. 31, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 2	..	..	*117 May 16, 1899
87	95	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Oct. 10, 1899 1½	94 Jan. 8	90½ Jan. 2	*89 Feb. 1, 1900
186	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Jan. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	*184 Dec. 23, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1900 3	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
10	15	Pitts. & West. pf., t. r., 25c. pd.	.....	....	15 Jan. 2	14½ Jan. 3	14½ Jan. 8, 1900
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	..	..	2 Dec. 27, 1899
8	9½	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	10 Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4	10 Jan. 4, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 4	..	..	*200¼ Dec. 11, 1899
45	46½	**St. J. & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 31, 1900 2	49⅞ Jan. 2	49⅞ Jan. 2	*47 Jan. 2, 1900
68½	70	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, 1900 ..	70 Jan. 3	68 Jan. 25	70 Jan. 30, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	56 Jan. 3	50⅛ Jan. 11	51 Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,099,600	Sept., 1899 3½	..	..	*104 Dec. 26, 1899
59¾	61	Silver bullion certs.	.....	....	59½ Jan. 16	59½ Jan. 16	59½ Jan. 16, 1900
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 3½	..	..	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 1	..	..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1, 1899 3	..	..	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	Jan., 1900 2½	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	..	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	..	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	..	24 Nov. 20, 1899
40	50	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..	..	45 Dec. 2, 1899
8	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,800	....	10 Jan. 24	10 Jan. 24	10 Jan. 29, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf.	5,805,000	....	..	..	5 Nov. 14, 1899
62	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	68½ Jan. 24	65¾ Feb. 2	65¾ Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 ½	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼ Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17, 1900
..	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	..	..	*12 Nov. 21, 1899
160	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1900 3½	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
123	128	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 3	123½ Jan. 24	123½ Jan. 24	*129½ Feb. 2, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,139,000	Nov. 15, 1899 1½	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	....	..	..	*68 Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Kingston and Pembroke, and Pittsburg and Western preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. New Central Coal is $20 par, American Coal $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 10th day of February, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$269,392,965.51		
Gold bullion	137,095,683.25		
		$406,488,648.76	
Outstanding gold certificates	$211,588,779.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	25,342,610.00		
		186,246,169.00	
			*$220,242,479.76
Standard silver dollars		$408,660,449.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,031,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,585,708.00		
		397,445,796.00	
			11,214,653.00
Silver bullion		.....	100,601.13
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,603,140.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	79,165,140.00		
		$87,768,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	87,768,280.00	
United States notes		$29,176,247.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$15,250,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	360,000.00		
		14,890,000.00	
			14,286,247.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,181,331.00		
National bank notes	5,336,216.17		
Fractional silver coin	5,064,384.69		
Fractional currency	79.30		
Minor coin	495,803.31		
Deposits in National banks	111,189,812.46		
Bonds and interest paid	3,050,168.00		
		$127,317,795.62	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,302,055.73		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,517,290.88		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,045,590.43		
Post Office Department account	4,240,391.76		
Miscellaneous items	3,298,392.77		
		76,401,721.57	
			50,916,074.05
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$296,760,054.94

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fisal Yr.
Customs	$628,119.56	$7,825,021.76	$143,809,771.84
Internal revenue	1,025,787.13	7,936,274.98	183,017,356.97
Miscellaneous	19,597.48	905,189.33	22,645,017.10
Total receipts	$1,673,504.17	$16,666,486.07	$349,472,145.91
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	307,000.00	3,402,000.00	67,676,396.94
War	180,000.00	2,605,000.00	91,827,863.89
Navy	390,000.00	1,710,000.00	34,948,394.91
Indians	30,000.00	295,000.00	6,217,091.61
Pensions	700,000.00	5,225,000.00	88,128,908.76
Interest	200,000.00	400,000.00	27,773,483.59
Total expenditures	$1,807,000.00	$13,637,000.00	$316,572,139.70
Excess of expenditures over receipts	133,495.83	†3,029,486.07	†32,900,006.21
Receipts last year—			
Customs	445,927.09	6,563,090.08	120,600,679.81
Internal revenue	631,098.78	6,809,534.47	165,185,959.93
Receipts from all sources last year	1,157,680.99	14,027,628.50	301,764,448.58
Expenditures last year	2,545,000.00	16,880,000.00	397,490,802.81
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	324,687.50	9,726,560.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	56,130.00	798,750.00	9,577,686.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$345,041,090.00	$103,060,393.00	$648,101,483.00
This fiscal year	9,586,474.00	3,564,026.00	13,150,500.00
This month	539,303.00	58,064.00	597,367.00
This day	30,107.00	2,918.00	33,025.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans dropped from the best figures, but, nevertheless, showed a good improvement at the end of the week. Among the declines were Pennsylvania, which fell ⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅝; Illinois Central, ¾; Erie, ⅜, and others from ⅛ to ¼ point.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease 1,887,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 11,844,000 pesetas.

Investments in Maine Water Power.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The energy of Lewiston gentlemen in buying Maine water powers seems to indicate that somebody wants them, and that somebody looks to this State as a profitable field for manufacturing to an extent not dreamed of at the present time.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

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RICHARD DELAFIELD, }
CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, }
ARPAD S. CROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND J. JENSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson H Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry W. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.
W. Seward Webb.	

The Trust Co. of New York

60 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, . . . $1,000,000
SURPLUS, . . . $1,000,000

Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver, Fiscal and Transfer Agent, etc. Interest allowed on deposits.

WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

George W Quintard,	Warner Van Norden,
William A. Brewer, jr.	Willis S. Paine,
Jonathan B. Currey,	Charles M. Swain,
James Talcott,	Smith M. Weed,
Charles E. Sprague,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Clarence Whitman,	John E. Searles,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Edward V. Loew,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Henry C. Brewster,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Ernst Thalmann,
Richard L. Edwards,	Felix Campbell,
Daniel A. Heald,	Isaac E. Gates,
Colgate Hoyt	

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
BONDS
OF
DIVIDEND PAYING
RAILROADS and STREET RAILROADS.
1 NASSAU ST.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Feb. 10	$1,106,852,069	$43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,032,652	59,007,583
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,800
Jan. 20	1,095,176,002	56,908,265
Jan 13	1,097,625,432	58,654,858
*Jan. 6	1,146,138,226	62,735,507
*Dec. 30	880,902,695	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,828	51,897,123
Dec. 9	1,111,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,035,136,005	46,057,741
Nov. 25	1,089,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,2 3,831,833	55,805,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,618
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,289
Oct. 21	1,292,543,092	56,025,993
Oct. 14	1,165,972,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,052,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,363
Sept. 23	1,350,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	883,520,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	963,858,272	53,235,963
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,593	49,330,721
Aug 12	993,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,023,944,953	64,439,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,800
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,967
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,204,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472 965	72,052,491
April 29	1,241,119,369	67,732,055
April 22	1,372,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,859,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1 246,822,759	67,781,645
March 11	1,201 879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,509	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,908	54,886,284

*Five days. †Four days

The Mercantile Trust Co.,

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, }
HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
ALVIN W. KRECH. }
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POLLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	George J. Gould,
John T. Terry,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudolph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	James H. Hyde,
George L. Rives,	Charles H. Godfrey,
John E. Searles,	John W. Hunter,
Edward D. Adams,	James Stokes,
J. Hampden Robb,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
James W. Alexander,	Henry C. Deming,
William H. Slocum,	L. C. Weir,
George Coppell,	Henry B. Ely,
John J. McCook,	James J. Hill,
Oliver Ames,	Alvin W. Krech.
Henry C. Frick.	

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Wardield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	Homer B. Parsons,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$1,250,000

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, }
HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. D. BERRY, Trust Officer.
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits $10,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

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Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank.
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Moffat & White,

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Spencer Trask & Co.,

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Transact a general banking business; act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

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Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,700,000
Deposits	25,000,000

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Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

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BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

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Curtis & Sanger.	Halsey & Halsey	Branch Office,
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Branch Office, No. 2 Astor Court,
NEW YORK.

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Henry A. Glassford, William H. Allen, Jr.
Ezra Lincoln, William Watson Caswell.

Geo. H. Holt & Co.,

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24 Broad St., New York City.

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.